

THE TIMES

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Preview

Valentine cards, chocolate hearts, inflated balloons and letters from a French maid are among the ideas for Valentine's Day presents suggested in today's *Preview*. The 16-page weekly arts and entertainments guide also contains information on film, theatre, music, dance, exhibitions, sport, family fun and broadcasting in Britain. Plus the skier Konrad Bartelski's view of the course for tomorrow's men's downhill world championship race.

US agents forecast Shah's fall

Documents seized from the American Embassy in Tehran and published by the Iranians show that American diplomats and intelligence agents accurately assessed the direction in the last stages of the Shah's regime. Doubts over the regime's stability appeared in secret reports two years before the revolution. Page 9

Yard to restore lost £5,000

Scotland Yard is to pay £5,443, plus £1,570 in interest, to a former prisoner after conceding that the money, confiscated from him during an arrest, had been lost. No disciplinary action is to be taken. Back page

Amend schools Act, MPs say

The Education Act, 1944, should be amended to give the Secretary of State powers to intervene when a local authority appears to be failing to provide a nationally agreed level of education, the Commons Select Committee for Education, Science and the Arts says. Page 2

Clash on mental patients' rights

A Nurses' union and a mental health charity clashed over a case before the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg yesterday in which the Government is accused of denying mental patients' rights. Page 3

Mubarak firm on Palestinians

President Mubarak of Egypt has underlined his deep differences with Israel on the Palestinian problem. After talks with President Reagan in Washington, he said the Palestinians had a right to self-determination and to function as a national entity. Page 8

Speaker's ban

Referring to the use in the Commons of a four-letter word, Mr George Thomas said: "As long as I am Speaker, I shall consider that an unparliamentary expression. None of us would use it in our homes. I hope this House can maintain a better example to the country." Diary, Page 12

Frank Johnson, Back Page

Rape therapy

Women who have been attacked sexually have volunteered to meet rapists in Maidstone prison, Kent, so that they can better understand the serious consequences of their crime. Page 7

World Cup talk

Mr Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, will see Spanish Government officials in Madrid today to discuss the possibility of hooliganism during the World Cup finals this summer. Page 8

Alliance vote

The social democrats and the Liberals have announced they will vote with the Government on next Monday's second reading of the Employment Bill.

Royal tribute

Tomorrow is the thirtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession to the Throne. In tomorrow's *Times* Sir Harold Wilson, who served Her Majesty as Prime Minister during four administrations, pays a personal tribute.

Leader page 13

Letters: On Civil Service pay, from Mr Bernard Gottlieb, and others; Alliance leadership, from Lord Tordoff; Ulster, from Mr William McDowell. Leading articles: private and public medicine; Schmidt's economic measures.

Features, pages 10, 12. David Watt assesses the SDP leadership contest; how President Mubarak sets the new Cairo style; the statistical triumph of England's cricket tour of India; Professor Robin Morris says British graduates are the best value for money in the world.

Obituary, page 14. Professor F. T. C. Carter, Mr Sigmund Pollitzer.

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Defiant Pym to repeat warnings on economy

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Francis Pym, who was severely criticised in private by the Prime Minister for a speech on Monday which he considered too pessimistic, believes that he was right to speak as he did and means to do so again. He has told Conservative MPs, most of whom agree with him, it is vital that the chances of early economic recovery are not overplayed by ministers.

His own belief is that expectations in the party and the country are too high at a time when there is world recession and low output and continuing long-established overstatement at home.

He believes that the Conservatives have a better chance than any other party of forming the next Government, but not if they mislead the country and raise hopes too high.

He is strikingly sure of his ground and is pleased at the prospect that his speech and the Prime Minister's response to it may have the effect of bringing into the public arena the question which he thinks of major importance: how the country can adjust to the prospect of long-term high unemployment.

Last night Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, joined in the debate, saying that Mr Pym had caused a sensation by proclaiming a few home truths. It was considered sensible for a Cabinet Minister to say that living standards might fall and that many things were outside the control of governments.

Mr Pym's offence, in the Prime Minister's eyes, was that his Monday speech was too sombre. He said living standards could only fall in the short run, and that for some time to come we would face a struggle just to hold on to something like our present living standards. There could be no early return to full or nearly full employment, he said.

Asked next day by Mr Michael Foot about "this remarkable speech", the Prime Minister said it was excellent and quoted the most cheerful parts she could find. But Mrs Thatcher's private comments to members of her Downing Street staff were different. She did not think much of the speech, it was out of line with what Treasury ministers had been saying and contained unfortunate sentences.

She appears to have recognized that Mr Pym was saying something which he thought important, but described him as a pessimist. Up to last night, however, these decided and critical

New weapon destined for Europe

Reagan seeks funds for chemical warfare

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Feb 4

Among the budget proposals which President Reagan will put to Congress on Monday is expected to be an unwelcome bombshell for his European allies.

The President is to ask Congress to approve a big increase in funds for the development of a new nerve gas for chemical warfare. Although he may not formally approve the production of binary chemical weapons, the clear implication behind his request is that production will begin in the next year or so.

The reason why his request will create unease in Nato is that the weapons—like the neutron bomb—are designed primarily for use in Europe, and not the United States, although the Administration insists they would not be deployed in Europe without prior consultation.

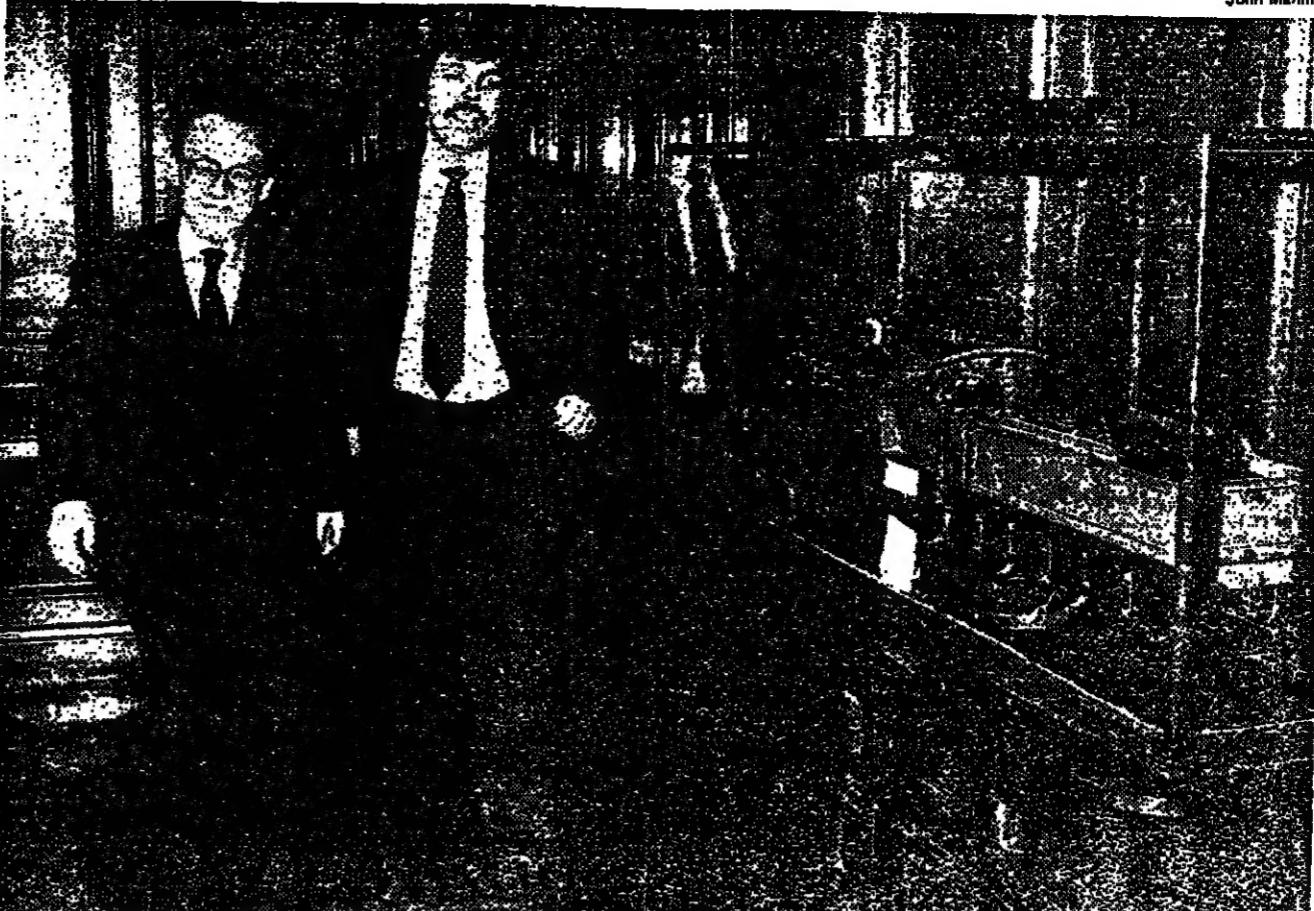
The United States is likely to try to offset another wave of anti-American sentiment in Europe by proposing more talks on treaty to eliminate all chemical weapons in all countries. Such an approach, preparing to build weapons in the future while at the same time expressing willingness to negotiate their abolition—is similar to the American tactic on reducing medium-range missiles in Europe at the current Geneva talks.

The United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating to prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons since 1976. Negotiations have also been taking place in Geneva within the disarmament conference.

However, the view of many Nato countries is that a decision to go ahead with binary chemical weapons would have a severely adverse effect on European public opinion. In particular, it is feared it could renew opposition to Nato's plan to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and ground-based cruise missiles in Europe.

Chemical warfare is an emotive subject and one that is easily exploited for propaganda purposes by the East and West. The Soviet Union, for

US defence cost, page 8



Train of thought: Lord McCarthy at Aslef headquarters with Mr Alan Meale, personal secretary to Mr Raymond Buckton, the union's general secretary.

'Fight to death' on railways

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Hopes that the train drivers' union could be persuaded to give evidence to the committee of inquiry into the rail dispute were dashed last night when British Rail and the two other unions rejected a formula to gain the footplate men's co-operation.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen told Lord McCarthy,

chairman of the inquiry, that it would only extend if British Rail made a 3 per cent pay increase and the inquiry discussed ways of getting the dispute back into the industry's negotiations machinery.

Some industry sources were predicting that the dispute could go on for a long time. "It's now a fight to the death," one said.

Earlier attempts had been made to persuade the train drivers' union to co-operate with an inquiry into

the rail dispute which yesterday closed the network for the twelfth time in four weeks.

Lord McCarthy, the inquiry chairman, had spent two hours with the seven executive members of Aslef who repeated to him that they were not prepared to give evidence to the inquiry under the current terms of reference.

Lord McCarthy last night reported that view to two colleagues on the committee and officials of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which called the inquiry.

He then called British Rail, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, who have all agreed to attend the inquiry at the Acas offices to explain the Aslef position.

Aslef objects to the inclusion in the terms of reference of the introduction of the 35-

hour working week and the productivity understanding on flexible rostering.

Lord McCarthy will have to move quickly if he is to get the inquiry established because the Aslef executive will be breaking up soon after lunchtime today with members returning to their regions.

Lord McCarthy said after his meeting with the executive: "We are all extremely conscious of the need to make progress and move as swiftly as we can, but we want to get it right."

He apparently told the executive that he was not there to pressure them into joining the inquiry but to hear in detail why the union had decided against cooperating.

British Rail again failed to run a service from Aylesbury to Marylebone, London, because yesterday the NUR driver

expected to take out the first

train did not turn up. Aslef

had mounted a picket at Aylesbury in case any NUR members attempted to take trains out.

Attempts to run a limited

service in the Rhondda Valley

were also unsuccessful when NUR drivers at the Treherbert depot, Mid-Glamorgan, refused to cross Aslef picket lines.

The British Railways Board yesterday put off any decision on action against Aslef while there was still hope that the inquiry would get off the ground. British Rail will attempt to run a service on days when Aslef is not on strike although that may be difficult next week with the union planning to hold stoppages on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. One option is for the board to suspend the 20,000 train drivers on Wednesday because a reasonable service will be impossible.

BR nearly broke, page 2

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Tougher powers on local education urged by MPs

By Diana Giddes, Education Correspondent

The Education Act 1944 should be amended to give the Secretary of State clear powers to intervene where a local authority appears to be failing to provide a nationally agreed, guaranteed basic level of educational provision, the Commons' Select Committee for Education, Science and the Arts says in its report on secondary school curriculum and examinations.

The report, due to be published on February 16, points out that at present there is no definition of the basic statutory provision that a local authority must make in order to comply with its duty under Section 8 of the Act to offer sufficient free education, suited to their age, ability and aptitudes, for all children of school age in its area.

The Secretary of State already had powers under Sections 88 and 89 of the Act to give directions to local authorities where he was satisfied that they had acted "unreasonably" in respect of a power or duty, or where they were defaulting on any duty, the report says.

However, the Department of Education and Science seemed to view those sections as dangerously punitive measures, difficult to interpret in the courts, and able to be used only in the last resort.

But the committee says: "We see, rather, these sections of the 1944 Act as being part of the means by which the Secretary of State may dis-

charge his duty 'to promote the education of the people' in the words of Section 1 of the Act. We also believe that these provisions in the Act were designed precisely to avoid the necessity of parents taking their problems to the courts."

The committee does not believe the department's interpretations of the Act are correct. But, to avoid any doubt, it recommends the Act should be amended in such a way to give the Secretary of State clear powers to intervene when a nationally agreed provision appears to be at risk.

The committee believes that the HM Inspectorate for Schools should decide when the education provided by a local authority is inadequate, and that the onus should be on the Secretary of State to say why he does not accept the validity of such judgments in respect of his own responsibilities under the Act.

It recommends that legislation be introduced to put the Secretary of State's responsibility for the curriculum on that basis.

The committee also calls for HMI to be made much more independent of central government. To that end, it recommends that a separate provision for it should be taken out of the Department of Education and Science budget and made the responsibility of the senior chief inspector; and that the decision as to whether or not any report by HMI on national

curriculum

is valid

should be left to the committee.

It also calls on the Government in conjunction with local authorities to draw up national criteria to enable authorities to identify individual teachers for redundancy, and the grounds of their importance for preserving the curriculum and their effectiveness as teachers.

It also calls on the Government in conjunction with local authorities to draw up national criteria to enable authorities to identify individual teachers for redundancy, and the grounds of their importance for preserving the curriculum and their effectiveness as teachers.

Rail strikes: What the pickets say

BR nearly broke

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Intensification of the strike action of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen next week is expected to worsen British Rail's cash flow from over £15m to £20m. This leaves only another two weeks before British Rail runs over its short-term borrowing limit of £100m, and Government approval will be needed to extend it.

British Rail will be seeking a meeting with Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to extend borrowing limits in order to pay wages and to keep the business going. The strike is estimated to have cost more than £70m in immediate cash so far or nearly £100m if longer term effects are taken into account.

Extending the cash limit puts the Cabinet in a difficult position. On the one hand, it wants British Rail, in common with other nationalised industries, to stay within external finance limits; on the other, it wants the best deal for the productive issue in a way that successive governments have been urging it to do for years. The latter view is confirmed by the almost complete isolation of Aslef at present.

In fact, the strike means that there is already no chance of British Rail hitting its 1981-82

How rotas work in Europe

By Staff Reporters

With Italian drivers a great exception, worse even than Aslef, other European countries are faced either by additional grants or by allowing additional borrowing. However, the Government may insist on even tougher clawback measures once the dispute is over than were already envisaged by this year's very tight £50m cash limit.

One obvious early casualty could be electrification of the East Coast main line from London to Newcastle for which British Rail has successfully made a case under the "Walters formula", giving productivity improvements including flexible rostering.

There will also be increased pressure to shut down loss-making branch lines and cut back further on service levels in commuter and Inter-City passenger business.

Freight services could be affected also, although one of the heating aspects of the dispute is the widespread assurances from British Rail's big freight customers that they want to stick it out and stay with us. In fact, the strike has cost the freight business £15m already and will add up to £30m by the end of the year, even if the dispute ends now, or £40m if it lasts another fortnight.

Although no average can be given for train drivers in Britain, it is not uncommon for

compensated with time off in other weeks. Most drivers work an eight-hour day with a break of 12 hours. Drivers belong to three unions. Those which travel at speeds exceeding 140mph have two drivers. Otherwise, one man in cab.

Switzerland: 44-hour working week. There is very little overtime, except in exceptional circumstances. If a driver works more than 10 hours a day he is compensated with time off and extra pay. The maximum overtime for which there is payment is 150 hours a year. Drivers spend about two-thirds of their time productively.

Italy: The railway workers' union makes no secret of low comparative productivity. All railway workers are supposed to work a 40-hour week. An engine driver's average week, however, is under 30 hours because of difficulty in organising shifts. Limitations include a ban on two consecutive night shifts, and a limit of four night shifts in any month, or the equivalent of a single journey.

West Germany: There is also flexible rostering, although drivers work on average eight hours a day, and in Switzerland train drivers spend about two-thirds of their time at the controls or preparing their trains.

West Germany: 40-hour working week. The maximum is 55 hours and that would be

mortgages and other financial commitments.

Another said: "The feeling of most men is that they could rather do without the 5 per cent than accept flexible rostering. We have had no complaints from the membership about the strike. It's with us to the end."

Another said: "I do not think the public really knows what this dispute is about. We have people constantly coming to us asking exactly this."

"Even under the existing system we can have arranged to take the wife out knowing we were off duty at 8 pm and when we come off, we discover we are on duty again from 2 am next day to 10 am. The wife is sitting there waiting to be taken out."

One man tried to explain the complicated business of days in lieu. Take Good Friday, he would owe us a day in lieu of the bank holiday, but under their new flexible rostering system we would only be owed six hours and that is one reason why we want to maintain the guaranteed day."

The men were aggrieved by the allegations of fiddling made by two young members of Aslef last week. One said: "They have obviously had a bit of something going on down there, but it doesn't apply at Doncaster. The trouble is they get a marrush and tell everybody the same from one end of the country to the other."

In the Doncaster area there are many "merry-go-round" trains feeding power stations with coal.

One picket said: "If they are going to alter them so, we can run on a seven-hour diagram I should like to see it. They will not do it. It is not possible because trains never run the same two days together."

What then is the answer? To get rid of inefficient management? "Now you are getting nearer to it," one said.

The subsequent denigration of management was interrupted by one of the pickets who suggested: "If they are not careful there will be no drivers left. There were 50,000 in 1955. There are now 24,000 and they say any settlement will cost another 4,500 drivers. Who is going to run all these trains?"

The last word went to Mr David Court, Doncaster branch secretary of Aslef: "I have never known the men more determined. The members are 100 per cent behind the strike. They are prepared to embark on an all out strike tomorrow if necessary."

Any impression that Doncaster is a hotbed of Trotskyism with young hotheads tearing round distributing militant

of us if they increase the number of trains.

Trotter driving from Aylesbury is not the biggest money spinner in the British Rail network. The Aslef branch secretary lives in a council house in Tring, six miles away. His recent pay slips show a maximum take home wage of £139 a week, when extra overtime was available. For a "normal" 40-hour week, including Sunday work, he earns £91 net, and for a flat 40 hours it is £78.

Mr Morris admits: "We do not like this sort of business really. It is not doing us any good. It is a pity that they cannot sit down and agree something—because that is what is happening." He is fairly confident that the dispute will be determined in Aslef's favour. "The railway will have to give in", he said.

The Aylesbury drivers, however, are not the pickets whose "don't cross" request sent a National Union of Railways driver home on Wednesday, when British Rail first tried to introduce a service on an Aslef strike day. It was back on the picket line yesterday, when three of the four NUR drivers were "too ill" to report for duty. By lunchtime, British Rail abandoned its plans to run five commuter services to and from Marylebone.

Mr Bryant insisted that any ballot of his branch would unanimously reject the flexible rostering proposals. "Even management admit it would not work at this depot—not with the type of service we operate. And they already have flexible rostering, and can diagram us for 8 hours and 55 minutes. They can get more out



An Army bomb disposal expert showing the 1,000lb bomb defused in the border village of Camlough, south Armagh. An aerial photograph behind him shows the area which would have been affected had it exploded.

Freedom to wed for step-parents sought

By George Clark

Lord Lloyd of Killearn, a Liberal peer, yesterday introduced a Bill in the Lords which would make it unnecessary for couples who stand in the relationship of step-parents and step-children to go through the expensive procedure of obtaining an Act of Parliament to authorise their marriage.

Two such applications for personal Bills are before the Lords and are due for examination by the Personal Bills Committee, chairman, Lord Aberdare, on February 16. In the past couples who have been compelled to apply for such Bills have said that it costs up to £1,000 each.

Bills are necessary because such marriages are declared invalid by what are known as the "prohibited degrees", deriving from ecclesiastical law set out in the Book of Leviticus, set out in the Marriage Act, 1949. The couples need a separate Act of Parliament to exempt them from the law.

Lord Lloyd, who is a barrister, has wide support for his proposed Bill which would enable couples to apply for leave to marry in the Family Division of the High Court or in any county court. In the jurisdiction of the court, either party to the marriage resides.

Before granting leave to marry, the Bill states that the court would have to be satisfied that neither party had, by his or her conduct caused or contri-

buted to the cause of a dissolution of any previous marriage of the other party; that at no time prior to the application had the parties lived together in a family during the minority of the stepchild; and that the intended marriage is for the welfare of the parties concerned.

The court would also have to take account of various circumstances, including the age of the parties; the income-earning capacity, property and other financial interests of the parties; the financial needs and obligations of the parties after marriage; and the physical or mental disability of either party.

A petition for another Bill that is to come before the Lords concerns a man's appeal to be declared the father of an illegitimate child, a boy aged 6. His claim has been the subject of previous legal proceedings.

Lord Maxmar-Nicholls, a Conservative peer, said yesterday that there was a danger that personal Bills of this kind could be used to get publicity.

He said he would write to the Lord Prostitor of Appeals and the Attorney-General to see if some changes could be introduced.

The purpose of the committee proceedings on February 16 is to decide whether the Bills should be allowed to proceed. Each Bill, if it goes ahead, will need a sponsor in both Houses.

State homes project for elderly

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

The Labour Party's meagre peace was jolted sharply yesterday with a demand from the far-left that the Bishop's Stortford trust should be repudiated.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, and Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth council, in a fibropeace statement in *Labour Herald*, of which they are editors, said the Bishop's Stortford pact was justifiably worrying the party's ranks and friends and should be repudiated.

As a start, three homes will be established, at Finchley, Finsbury and Crouch End, with an annual running cost of £720,000. Two of the homes will open in the next 18 months and the third shortly afterwards.

Each home is expected to house about 30 old people and will be run as part of the National Health Service. They will be financed jointly by the health authorities and the Department of Health.

The experimental homes are part of a package of measures to help the elderly. Other proposals include a new registration system for voluntary and private homes, which it is estimated now house about 56,000 people, an annual cost of £1m, and a survey of the whole sector which was started by the *Labour Herald*.

Although Labour's national executive committee voted a resolution last week, backing the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Parliamentary Labour Party, agreed with a shadow cabinet proposal not to press for a debate, a decision which the newspaper described as extraordinary.

As the parliamentary representatives of our party, the PLP should have considered it their duty to use their position to make party policy known to the House and to the public at large."

After seeing a copy of *Labour Herald* yesterday, Mr Foot said he regarded it as a call for repudiation of the trust as unrepresentative. The full endorsement of the agreement by the NRC last week was far more significant, he said. He was still convinced that a Commons debate would not be needed to settle the rail dispute.

In their statement Mr Livingstone and Mr Knight said that Labour must take sides with every struggle against the Government. It must stand alongside the train drivers and the men striking against redundancy at British Gas and R

Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, Central, was appalled by the Opposition Front Bench yesterday as a defence and security spokesman under John Silkin (now a member of the NUS) and additional resources of £10m planned for next year for joint financing of various projects by the NHS and voluntary organisations.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Frank Johnson, back page

END OF LINE FOR DREADNOUGHT

HMS Dreadnought, Britain's oldest nuclear-powered submarine, will be taken out of service this year after 19 years with the fleet. Henry Hampshire writes.

The 4,000-ton submarine is at Chatham dockyard for work on its nuclear reactor's cooling system.

Journalists in jobs plea

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Journalists has asked Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to investigate whether *The Sunday Times* where 10 journalists are leave voluntary severance had been agreed with the editor, the spokesman said.

The union has also asked Mr Tebbit, if he was informed of what sees as planned redundancies because the NUS officials believe that the Act requires companies to give the minister 30 days notice of redundancies involving ten or more people.

One of the sanctions available to Mr Tebbit, if there have been breaches of the relevant sections of the Act, would be to reduce by 10 per cent the company's rebate from the Redundancy Payment Fund which helps companies to offset the cost of redundancies.

Mr Ashton has asked Mr Long for an "urgent" meeting to discuss the issue.

Mr Long said last night: "I think the NUS is quite right to worry about the employment of journalists but the matter they have expressed concern about has been raised to assess their standing needs."

The company did not believe it had an obligation to consult the union because there was

Science report

Bent light discovery puzzles scientists

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Astronomers have discovered a third gravitational lens, a place in the universe in which light from a distant galaxy or other object is bent as it passes through a strong gravitational field. Scientists cannot understand why more have not been found.

Although the effect was predicted by Einstein in 1936, it was not observed until 1979. The latest discovery was made by Dr Daniel Weizmann of Pennsylvania State University, and Dr Ray Weymann of the University of Arizona. They identified the lens with the 3.6-metre telescope at the Mauna Kea observatory in Hawaii, and the existence of the phenomenon with the 4.2-metre multiple mirror telescope at the Kitt Peak National Observatory, Arizona.

A gravitational lens is recognized by the curious image it leaves on photographic plate, recording observations of a small section of the sky. The image shows two distinct but identical objects close together. Drs Weizmann and Weymann found such a pair of images after the camera on the telescope had taken a long exposure picture of two quasar objects with magnitudes of approximately 19.5 and 21.

A 21st magnitude star is about one million times fainter than that which can be seen unaided by the human eye; on a clear night the eye can see a star as faint as the sixth.

The explanation for the image is that before reaching an observer, the light from the quasar is split by some other massive object between it and the astronomer. The bent light passing through either side of the gravitational source reaches the observer from two slightly different directions to give the impression that two objects exist.

In a report to the American Astronomical Society at the weekend, Dr Weymann said: "There are no compromises with the rights of the individual which were agreed with the members of the survey team."

The survey techniques used to discover this object have located over 1,000 quasars, and they would expect the effect of closely matched pairs to be found more often.

Union clash with charity over mental patients

By Lucy Hodges

A dispute flared yesterday between a nurses' union and MIND, the mental health charity, over a case to be heard in Strasbourg today in which the Government again stands accused of denying rights to mental patients.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse), which represents hundreds of psychiatric nurses, yesterday accused MIND of making serious errors in the publicity material it issued about the case.

Mr Albert Spanswick, the union's general secretary, challenged the charity to retract its statements "otherwise the quality of their entire evidence in support of their case must be open to serious doubt".

The case, which will be heard by the European Commission of Human Rights, concerns the right of mental patients to sue doctors and nurses over detention, brutality or, indeed, anything. At present they are prevented by law from doing so unless they can show that a person acted in his full and without reasonable care, and unless they can get the permission of a High Court judge.

MIND hopes to change that. Cohse, the union, however, believes that staff must be protected from violent patients and that Section 141 of the Mental Health Act should not be weakened.

The Government seems to agree with the union and has resisted strong pressure from the charity, which campaigns for patients' rights, to change the law in amending legislation going through Parliament.

Today's case concerns Mr John Ashingdale, a patient who was kept in Broadmoor special hospital for two extra years because local Cohse branches were refusing or threatening to refuse to nurse patients subject to restriction orders.

Hospital tries the Star Trek technique

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor, Oxford

Followers of television's Star Trek programme are used to seeing the doctor on the spaceship Enterprise instantly diagnosing some mysterious disease, by discovering a deficiency or excess of the body's chemistry from a hand-held micro-computer with which he scans the patient.

That idea has moved from fiction into fact with the development of a machine which can identify the imbalance of biochemicals in the body without exploratory surgery, blood analysis, or indeed without touching the patient at all.

The apparatus being tested at the Radcliffe hospital, Oxford, weighs ten hundred-weight, yet it measures incredibly tiny magnetic fields of individual atoms within separate cells of a particular organ in the body.

Within a minute the Topical Magnetic Resonant machine produces a biochemical assay that is obtained now only from analysing a tissue specimen in a laboratory.

The device is a long way from providing the instant total body chemistry picture achieved in fiction. But it is revealing deficiencies in the tissues of patients suffering from various muscle diseases and provides information to control the treatment of kidney failures, diabetes and thyroid deficiencies.

A more powerful version will be ready by the end of the year to allow examination of the brain.

They unravelled the structure and function of chemicals involved in different processes at work in parts of the body.

The present machine in clinical use cost about £250,000 and the larger version, for scanning the whole body, about £350,000. The equipment is made by the Oxford Instrument Company.



Peter Jay, chairman of TV/AM which will provide the independent television breakfast service from early 1983, with a model of the studios on the site near the Regent's Canal at Camden Town, London, yesterday.

Murray's pensions plea

By Lorna Bourke

Pension fund managers should invest more money in British industries. Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said at a pensions conference yesterday.

"The nation's pension funds must bear at least part of the blame for the most rapid period of de-industrialisation in Britain's history," he said. "Since abolition of exchange controls in October 1979 there has been a flood of overseas investment by the major financial institutions.

Between 1978 and the first half of 1979, pension funds more than trebled the proportion of their available cash flow invested abroad."

The money is helping Britain's competitors build further on their advantages.

"Pension scheme members, employers, pensioners and indeed the funds themselves have a common interest in reviving the British economy," he said.

Milk banks for babies defended

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

A leading consultant in child medicine has rejected allegations that premature babies may die if they are fed from breast-milk banks.

Claims were made in *The Lancet*, that milk given by mothers and stored in milk banks could cause fatal infections if given to very small babies.

Dr David Baum is a honorary consultant in paediatrics at the Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, where he relies on the hospital's own milk bank to feed hundreds of premature babies each year.

Dr Baum, who was appointed by Oxford University to specialize and research in child medicine, rejects the allegations about breast milk banks, which appeared in a letter to *The Lancet* from Dr Herbert Barrie, a consultant paediatrician at the Charing Cross Hospital, London.

Dr Barrie likened instances of giving babies other mother's milk to giving blood transfusions. He claims that some babies may be incompatible with different milk.

Dr Barrie replies: "This comparison is particularly unfair.

He says that "Dr Barrie has not helped the progression towards a sounder basis in the care of low-birth rate infants."

Motorway protest appeal fails

By Frances Gibb

An attempt to force the Secretary of State for Transport to order a fresh inquiry into orders and schemes approved for the M25 motorway between Wimborne and Leatherhead, failed in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Dismissing appeals by two local objectors, Mr Reginald Mayes and Mr John Earl, both of Ashstead, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said he had great sympathy for them but their case was not well-founded in law.

The objectors claimed that a public inquiry in 1978 into side-road orders and compulsory purchase orders for the land needed was a "complete procedural mess-up".

They appealed against the dismissal of a previous application by Mr Mayes, a chartered electrical engineer and chairman of the Leatherhead-Ashstead Motorway Protest Group, by Mr Justice Hodgson last July.

Mr R. A. Sears, QC, for the protestors, argued that the judge had erred in law not holding that there had been a breach of natural justice by the inspector's refusal to hear evidence and admissions about the line of the motorway between Wimborne and Leatherhead or on exhaust pollution.

Giving judgement, Lord Denning said that local people felt that the M25 section between Ashstead and Leatherhead would diminish or destroy the amenities.

TV debate could decide result

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The result of the Irish General election could hinge on a "presidential" style television debate between the party leaders, which is planned to be broadcast two days before polling day.

With less than two weeks before polling, and with all three parties just beginning their campaigns, there are clear indications that the runaway victory predicted for Fianna Fail may not materialize.

Early canvassing returns suggest that considerable number of the nation's 2.2 million electorate are "don't knows", and there are also indications that the image of Mr Charles Haughey, Leader of the Opposition, is not helping the Fianna Fail cause.

The latest opinion polls provide a boost for the Fine Gael - Labour coalition, as Dr Garret Fitzgerald's personal popularity continues to increase and is seen by Fine Gaels strategists to be one of their great assets. The findings make gloomy reading for Mr Haughey, who is fighting for his political survival. Even before the election date was announced there were criticisms of his leadership.

In a survey of 306 farmers owning more than 30 acres of land conducted last Saturday, Dr Fitzgerald's personal rating, based on satisfaction with his performance, stood at 76 per cent, compared with 57 per cent at the general election last May. Mr Haughey

Faill and Fine Gael are forgoing the balloons, sticks, and bands that marked the last campaign.

Fionnuala Faill is expected to spend about £1m on the campaign and Mr Haughey is using a helicopter. Fine Gael expect to spend £500,000, and Dr Fitzgerald is using a campaign bus.

Public enquiry urged into boys homes

Pressure is growing in Northern Ireland for a public inquiry into why homosexual offences at boys' homes in Belfast went undetected for nearly 20 years (the Press Association reports).

A government committee of inquiry is due to start hearing evidence next Monday, but politicians and health officials are unhappy with the terms of reference. They want the case to be heard in public instead of behind closed doors, with legal representation for the witnesses.

The committee is headed by Mr Stephen McConagle, a former Ombudsman for Northern Ireland. The inquiry, which comes after the imprisonment of five men in the city last December for sex offences at boys' homes, has been ordered by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The party's problems have also increased with the retirement from politics of two senior members, Mr Brendan Corish and Mr James Tully, the former Minister of Defence. In working-class constituencies, the harsh measures in the Budget have increased pressure on Labour candidates.

Faced with debts from last year's campaign, both Fianna

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The Tebbit Bill

TUC battle lines in disarray

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

One simple test must be applied to the trade union leaders on all sides of the labour movement who have exploded so belligerently about the Government's latest employment-law reforms: can they provide effective opposition?

It is the Cabinet's calculated gamble that both Mr James Prior's 1980 Employment Act and Mr Norman Tebbit's Bill now embarking on its parliamentary passage will remain on the statute book.

The assumption has so far paid off. The changes have not wrought havoc on the scale of the ill-fated 1971 Industrial Relations Act. There are two main reasons for this: the recession has done most of the work that might otherwise have been entrusted to the lawyers; and the legislation did not offer such a handy lever for opposition as state registration of the unions did under the Heath laws.

The TUC has organized a successful boycott of state funds for secret ballots on industrial action and the election of union leaders. But it has failed to generate any tangible or widespread sense of grievance on the shop floor.

Mr Tebbit's latest set of proposals brought forth a predictable tirade of abuse but few practical proposals to prevent their application. The TUC seeks an extended boycott to take in the suggestion that there should be periodic testing of employees' opinion on existing closed shops and Government-funded ballots on wage offers.

It seems likely that it will succeed in holding the line on this form of non-cooperation, the TUC cartouche is never more successful than when drawing it in feet for a purpose. But on the wider political and economic front, the TUC's show of unity is a shaky facade, and it crumbled when put to the test last week.

The mighty Transport and General Workers wants the

trade union movement to pull out of the National Economic Development Council and the other myriad tripartite bodies on which TUC representatives sit down with the Government and employers. When the report of the TUC Employment Policy Committee retaining this option came to the full general council five days ago, there was a scene when Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, described pulling out of "Tubby" as irrelevant. Mr Bill Kersley, chairman of the print union Sogat (which has a track record of political strikes against Conservative labour legislation) demurred and insisted on it going into policy pot.

This political response will now be considered, along with various proposals for "national" strikes, when the TUC Employment Committee reconvenes on February 18 to discuss what industrial action may be called in the event of a group of workers coming under threat from the Tebbit laws. The view of Mr David Bassett's General and Municipal Workers' Union and some others is that stoppages should be called right across an industry in response to such "attacks." They want the TUC to have some coordination responsibility in calling such disputes. Congress House staff are unhappy at this prospect, arguing that TUC central funds

There is also an organizational consideration. It would probably not be beyond the bounds of rank-and-file militancy for the TGWU to deliver a national dock strike if there is any repetition of cases such as the jailing of the "Pentonville Five" dockers in 1972 for contempt of previous Tory legislation and its institutions. A stoppage of train drivers, or miners, or steel process workers or printworkers may also be envisaged in such circumstances.

But quite apart from the transport workers go further, arguing that "some form of industrial action would be effective". So far, it is jaw-jaw. It will be next winter before the TUC barons at present leading with their members can follow with their members.

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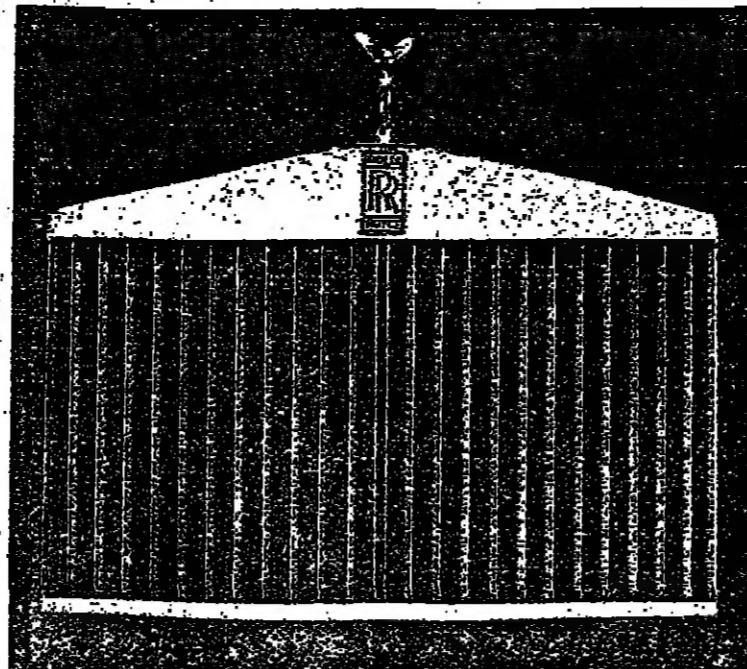
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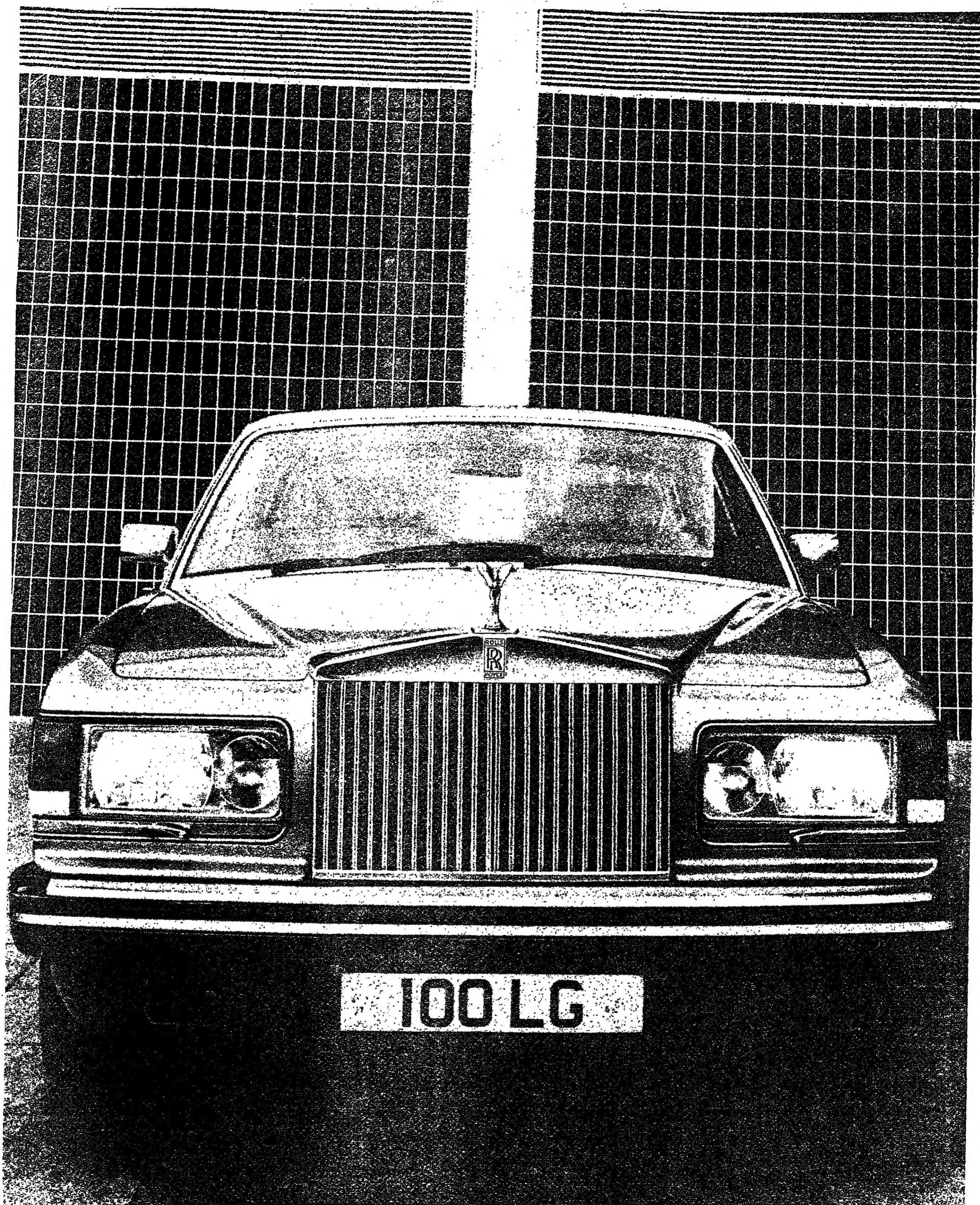
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Luigi Innocenti
Sir Ernest Tate
Admiral of the Fleet Lord Beatty
Jack Benny
The Aga Khan
Viscount Curzon
Rudolph Valentino
Horatio Bottomley
General Foch
Air-Marshal Lord Trenchard
William Randolph Hearst
Prince Alexis Orloff
General Sir Douglas Haig
Ivor Novello
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PARLIAMENT February 4 1982

Sex
jail

£50m a year state grants to help immigrants

SCARMAN REPORT

It was wrong to suggest that special measures to promote equality of opportunity for minorities would give some people an unfair advantage over the rest of the community, Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, said in a debate on the Scarmen report on the Brixton riots.

We are not (the said) dealing with reverse discrimination which would involve such matters as job quota or lowering standards of recruitment for certain occupations. What is needed is simply to ensure equality of opportunities.

He said that in the report there was no excuse for street crimes and mugging and no question of impeding the police in their task of dealing with crime. Lord Scarmen had not hesitated to describe the riots as riots.

The work of the police needed to be reinforced by the support of the community. The functions of the police remained the protection of citizens' personal life and property and the preservation of public tranquillity. To strike the right balance between these duties required great discretion on the part of each individual police officer in the diverse society of today.

There had been some progress in recruiting from ethnic minorities but further steps must be taken. They must ensure that applicants were not unconsciously discriminated against. New tests would be scrutinised independently before they were introduced.

The Home Office were discussing with the police and the Inner London Education Authority the possibility of providing suitable English courses for ethnic minority candidates. They were setting up a special study to see how ethnic minority recruitment could be improved.

The Home Office fully accepted the importance given to police training by Lord Scarmen. The Police Training Council met on January 28 to decide how to tackle the report's recommendations and was to meet again in the autumn to review progress.

The Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) had clearly endorsed the need for reform of the criminal justice system. The Commons Home Affairs Committee had begun an inquiry into complaints against the police and hoped to complete it by Easter. The Home Office would wish to take the report into account before proceeding further.

Keeping law and order was the responsibility of all and effective cooperation between police and public should surely have as its final objective the effective prevention of crime and the better protection of the public. A process of consultation about this has begun. It included a programme of visits by officials of the Home Office to study the informal consultation arrangements which were to be made available and to discuss with police forces and police authorities how the liaison committees envisaged by Lord Scarmen might function.

One of the problems the report identified was that of racial disadvantage. The Government was committed to ensuring full equality of opportunity for everyone in the country irrespective of race, colour or religion. One way of achieving this,

while assessing more accurately the extent of racial disadvantage, was by placing greater emphasis on monitoring the position of ethnic minority communities. They must have the information available if they were to take effective steps to try to remedy racial disadvantage.

One of the changes proposed was to grants payable to local authorities under section 11 of the Local Government Act 1972. When this provision was first introduced it was in the confident expectation that any disadvantage experienced by people newly arrived in Britain would be short lived, and that the need for a grant of this kind would eventually disappear.

We now know (he said) that this has not proved to be the case. We therefore decided to abolish the so-called 10-year rule under which grants for some degree of racial disadvantage were to be made available to those coming to Britain with immigrants who have been here for less than 10 years.

Under the new arrangements it would be possible for the grant to be paid in respect of all first generation Commonwealth residents, no matter how long their residence here, and the grant could be payable to their children.

The Government was providing more than £50m a year in grants under section 11, which was a great deal of money. It was also proposed that there should be a substantial increase in the urban programme allocation for the next financial year. It would be increased from £210m to £227m.

Black businessmen sometimes experienced difficulties in seeking necessary financial projects. In discussions with the Department of Industry, the response of senior bankers had been constructive and encouraging. This should lead to more positive initiatives from the banks, and help black business men improve their skills in seeking finance, and forge strong business relationships with the banks.

Lord Elwyn-Morgan, for the Opposition, said Lord Scarmen had said racial disadvantage was a fact of current British life and a significant causation in the Brixton disorders.

It was a disease deeply embedded in the life of the community and like every serious disease it could not be cured by minor applications of ointments in the surface of the skin. It was endemic in the blood and bone and affected the whole of the constitution.

In the last two years the Government had withdrawn £500m to £600m from the inner cities by their changes in the rate support system. Was the Government prepared to cancel out that withdrawal, and from that banking consider what added finances it would be able to offer to the Brixton area?

There was a call for two basic conditions—an adequacy of finance and a fully coordinated approach to the problems.

Lord Scarmen recommended that there should be a weeding of surplus staff allocated to the police force who were black or suspected to harbour deep racial prejudice, and this should be made a specific disciplinary offence.

Lord Wigoder, for the Liberals, said the police in future should be recruited in such a way that they represented to a substantial extent all sections of the

community, including the ethnic minorities.



Runcie: People not peaceable



Wigoder: Careful training

government and at local level was urgent.

Lord Long, for the SDP, said that the Government or Lord Scarmen had not been able to make clear the case for some degree of racial discrimination to ensure that ethnic minorities were adequately represented in the police.

This should not be done by a lowering of the necessary standards but by engaging with the application of existing standards specifically so that they could reach the necessary standards and thus become fully fledged members of the force.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said that he questioned the idea that violence, whenever it occurred, was a cause of racial disadvantage. It would not be acceptable to the police force to ensure that ethnic minorities were adequately represented in the police.

He had received similar statements from community leaders in Brixton which he had received from community leaders in Liverpool. "We have always had bad housing and few jobs. We have learnt to put up with them, but please get the police off our backs."

(Lord Hunt) had received similar statements from community leaders in Brixton. "We have always had bad housing and few jobs. We have learnt to put up with them, but please get the police off our backs."

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Sex victims volunteer for jail talks with rapists

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Women victims of sexual attacks have volunteered to meet rapists in Maidstone prison, Kent, so that they can understand better the "real consequences of their crime".

The once-weekly sessions were praised yesterday in a report on Maidstone prison by the Chief Inspector of Prisons.

The women counsellors at these sessions are voluntary associates, volunteers to help the probation service. They take part with groups of six prisoners to talk about their feelings as victims of sexual attack. A probation officer and two uniformed prison officers also attend. A prisoner goes to the group until officers feel he has learnt all he can. According to the Home Office the men taking part are "generally naive, inadequate people with little understanding of the opposite sex or sexual matters." The scheme is one of a number described in the report as impressive and is designed to make prison treatment more positive.

By allowing men to talk to victims the intention is to try to prevent the prisoners fantasizing about women as sexual objects. The probation service has also set up an Alcoholics Anonymous group.

The sex offenders are from a special wing which brings together 100 men from various prisons who have asked to be segregated because the

nature of their offences might lead to attacks by other prisoners.

The report describes the "real achievement of providing a comparatively good quality of life and freedom from intimidation for 100 men who would otherwise have a miserable existence elsewhere."

Miss Joan Lester, Labour's spokesman on women's rights, yesterday called on Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, to set up police rape squads. (The Press Association reports).

She also demanded changes in police procedure for questioning rape victims. In a letter to Mr Whitelaw, Miss Lester, MP for Eton and Slough, said rape squads similar to those in some cities in the United States should be established in Britain.

"I very much encourage you seriously to consider the possibility of setting up specialized training for officers in this country, especially in the Metropolitan area, along similar lines to the existing bomb and drug squads," she said.

Miss Lester said women should have to make only a brief statement before being examined.

Miss Lester also insisted that a full statement should be taken only after the woman had had a chance to rest and advised of the possibility of a friend remaining with her.

HM Prison Maidstone: Report by Home Office, London, £1.10.

An anti-rape campaign was started yesterday aimed at warning nurses to take special care and be extra alert. The campaign, launched by the Nursing Standard, says nurses are at high risk of sexual attack. It wants health authorities to increase security.

Edward Dubois, the "Brixton rapist", who followed young women to their homes and then attacked them, was jailed for nine years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Judge Mason told him: "During the period of these offences no woman of a respectable kind in this area was safe from you."

"Who knows what effect what you did may have on them for the rest of their lives?"

Dubois, aged 30, an unemployed squatter, had been convicted of raping three women.

The judge told him: "You were medically examined and it is quite clear there is no mental abnormality in your part. The sentence I pass must reflect the horror of which I have spoken and everyone's sense of public outrage over what you did."

Dubois received three years for each rape, the sentences to run consecutively. He received a total of six months for thefts.

HM Prison Maidstone: Report by Home Office, London, £1.10.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Forty, curator of the Bovington Tank Museum, Dorset, who has launched a campaign to place the armoured vehicle collection under cover to save it from weather damage

Computer aid for astronomers

By Robin McKie, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

An advanced technique which will allow British astronomers to operate telescopes in other countries and to carry out all normal experiments from computer terminals in this country is to be launched by the Science and Engineering Research Council.

The first stage of the project is to be established at the council's Hawaii observatory with the aim of running the United Kingdom infrared telescope there directly from its administrative base at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, in a few years.

A second telescope, to study star formation and interstellar dust clouds using radiation of wavelengths of less than a millimetre, is also expected to be built by the council in Hawaii. A formal proposal recommending the move is to be discussed by the council in the next few weeks.

Professor Malcolm Longair, director of the Edinburgh observatory, said the two telescopes would then

offer British astronomers "a world-beating combination of facilities". Using the satellite link, in combination with Starlink, the national computer display system that connects Britain's main astronomical centres, scientists would be able to sit at a terminal and operate the telescopes, carrying out their research without leaving their departments.

The project is to be set up in three stages. First, a data channel using telephone lines will connect the infra-red telescope, sited on top of the 14,000ft peak Mauna Kea, with its ground base at the town of Hilo, to allow scientists there a limited amount of remote control.

Then a microwave radio link will be set up so the telescope's operations can be run on full remote control from Hilo. In a few years, those will be extended using communication satellites, so that the observatory will run directly using duplicate controls in Britain.

Dr John Newton, for the prosecution, said the explosion on September 6 happened during the "laundring" of 1,200 gallons of highly inflammable hexane chemical a distillation process which required a perfect supply of water. Dr Newton said the hot vapours escaped while Mr Norman Halsall, who was purifying the hexane, was helping a lorry driver. Mr Halsall telephoned Mr John Simon, a company director, and was told to switch off everything and wait for half an hour. Mr Tim Mort, the company's solicitor, said. But Mr Mort said Mr Halsall misunderstood the instruction and switched the steam from the still back on

Calculated scheme to learn maths

From Our Correspondent Dereham

Children at a Norfolk school are to have to take a special test before being granted a licence to use a pocket calculator in class.

If they subsequently make a bad mathematical error, the licence will be endorsed. Three endorsements will mean a calculator ban until they have passed the test again.

The scheme is the idea of Mr John Kirby, deputy headmaster and a mathematics teacher at Northgate High School, Dereham. He said he was concerned at the effects calculators were having. Children were using them without knowing elementary facts of arithmetic.

The calculator licence will be awarded on passing a numeracy examination.

"The questions will not demand complicated calculations. Just proof that the pupil has grasped the basic principles of the four rules, decimals, percentages, cancelling, fractions and money," Mr Kirby said.

All children up to the fourth year will be covered by the scheme and licences will be renewed at least annually, subject to success in the numeracy examination.

The licence will be endorsed for an "unforgivable error", Mr Kirby said.

□ The Cockcroft committee of inquiry into mathematics teaching, whose report was published last week, devoted a whole chapter to the use of calculators and computers in the belief that their increasing availability at low cost is "of the greatest significance" (Our Education Correspondent writes).

It comments on public concern about the use of calculators by children who have not yet mastered the traditional skills of arithmetic, but says that the weight of evidence is that the use of calculators has not produced any adverse effect on basic computational ability. "There can be little doubt of the motivating effect which calculators have for many children," it says, and calls for the introduction of a national scheme to ensure that each pupil has access to a calculator during mathematics lessons.

The increasing use of calculators in adult life provided an over-riding reason why all secondary pupils should be taught and allowed to use a calculator, the committee says. It recommends that calculators replace logarithm tables.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Leyland workers stay out

Bus and truck workers at Leyland Vehicles' five factories in Lancashire voted overwhelmingly yesterday to continue their two-week strike over planned redundancies, in spite of claims that it threatens the company's future (our Wigan correspondent writes).

Of the estimated 5,000 workers crowded into the car park at the Farington works at Leyland, fewer than 100 voted against continuing the stoppage.

Mr Michael Coyne, strike committee chairman, accused management during the 20-minute meeting of waging a war of words in an extensive local newspaper advertising campaign.

"They are expecting the workers to capitulate under all the publicity and using the tactic of not meeting for another 15 days while this happens," he said. "We will be available for 24 hours a day to talk to them about an honourable return to work."

Judge rewards girl with £30

Helen Brearley, aged 16, was praised by a judge at Luton, Bedfordshire, yesterday and given a £30 reward from public funds for her alertness in picking out a thief in an identity parade.

She saw Hugh O'Neil, aged 27, of Luton, dash from a shop after he and another man attacked an elderly shopkeeper and robbed him at knifepoint, of £50. O'Neil was jailed for seven years for the robberies on Wednesday.

Guard hurt in robbery

A security guard delivering nearly £12,000 in wages had his nose broken in an armed robbery by three masked men in Wavertree, Liverpool, yesterday.

Pubs back research

More than £231,000 has been raised for medical research by 615 public houses throughout Britain in the national InterPub contest organized by the Muscular Dystrophy Group.

No bail for youth

A youth aged 16 was remanded for a week by Bristol Juvenile Court yesterday accused of the attempted murder of Police Constable Ian Bennett, aged 36 on January 30. Bail was refused.

Factory sit-in must end

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh

Plessey, the electronics company, was granted an order by a Court of Session judge in Edinburgh yesterday banning the continued occupation of its factory in Bathgate, Lothian, by members of the work force.

The occupation has been going on since January 25 when it was announced that the factory was to close at the end of March.

A petition seeking an interim interdict named 141 workers including 10 shop stewards. After hearing legal argument Lord Kincaig said:

"I am not in position to judge the action taken by the company, or to judge the policy being pursued. I am concerned with the occupation of the premises. He added that the action of the work force might or might not be politically or industrially proper; but they had

not denied at the hearing that the company had the right to prevent the occupation of the premises without their authority.

Three members of the work force appeared.

Mr George Wilson said: "If there is any natural justice, then that justice would be on our side." Lord Kincaig commented: "I do not administer natural justice. I administer the law of Scotland, which may or may not be justice. I can't tell you whether your cause is just — just whether it is legal."

Mrs Anne Moonie said the occupation was the only way to draw attention to their plight.

A meeting of workers afterwards decided to continue the occupation, and hold another meeting at the weekend. (Our Shorts Correspondent writes).

Confusion blamed for death blast

A misunderstanding led to a chemical plant explosion which killed one man, seriously injured another and resulted in a thousand people being moved from their homes, a court was told yesterday.

An employee misinterpreted instructions from a company director after vapours escaped from a still at the Chemstar plant in Stalybridge, and turned the still back on, causing the explosion, magistrates at Dukinfield, Greater Manchester, were told.

The court was told that the firm, which admitted failing to ensure its employees' safety would soon be going into liquidation. It was fined £900.

Dr John Newton, for the prosecution, said the explosion on September 6 happened during the "laundring" of 1,200 gallons of highly inflammable hexane chemical a distillation process which required a perfect supply of water.

Dr Newton said the hot vapours escaped while Mr Norman Halsall, who was purifying the hexane, was helping a lorry driver.

Mr Halsall telephoned Mr John Simon, a company director, and was told to switch off everything and wait for half an hour. Mr Tim Mort, the company's solicitor, said.

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AVIATION · COMMUNICATIONS · COMPUTER · MEDICAL · SYSTEMS AND SERVICES · WORLDWIDE

IAL

THE HIGH TECHNOLOGY TASK FORCE

NEWS IN SUMMARY
Creation scientists retreat

New York.—The final note has been sounded in the retreat of the so-called "creation scientists" of Arkansas (Michael Hamlyn writes). The state's Attorney General announced that he was not proceeding with an appeal against the judgment that a law requiring balanced treatment between evolution and creation in schools was unconstitutional.

Mr Stephen Clark, the attorney, said that certain parts of Judge William Overton's judgment were in error, but that even if they were not allowed to stand there were three significant legal obstacles to overcome which he would find it impossible to argue against.

Crash pilots knew about ice

Washington — A tape from the airliner that crashed into the Potomac River three weeks ago, killing 78 people, suggested that the pilots took off knowing there was ice or snow on the wings, the *Washington Post* reported.

Transcripts of the voice recorder showed that the pilots of the Air Florida Boeing 737 commented repeatedly on the blizzard. It suggests that the pilots looked out of flight deck windows to check for ice or snow on the wings, noted there was some, and then took off.

Festival rejects Disney film

A Walt Disney film depicting the flight by hot air balloon of two families from East Germany to the West has been refused a showing at the Berlin Film Festival the week after next (Kenneth Gosling writes). No reason was given, a spokesman for Walt Disney Productions said.

The film, *Night Crossing*, is based on an actual incident in September, 1979. It is to have its world premiere in Berlin and is expected to open in Britain in early summer. It is directed by Delbert Mann.

Missing imam case closed

Rome — The Rome magistrate in charge of investigations into the disappearance in August, 1978, of Moussa Sadr, the Lebanese Shiite imam, has ordered the case closed, a source in the judiciary reported.

The imam disappeared on August 31, 1978, when he was supposed to leave Libya for Italy on Flight A2881 of national carrier Alitalia.

Poison gas accusation

Berlin, Feb. — A West Berlin firm has been manufacturing illegally a poison gas ingredient and shipping it to Israel, the city prosecutor's office said.

The Fette Chemical Company was charged with producing thiophiogene, a product used in the manufacture of poison gases similar to those used in the First World War.

Hospital check on Kissinger

New York — Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, is in hospital in Boston for what his staff called a routine check-up. He is due to be discharged today to go on holiday.

He has suffered recently from a painful shoulder but is otherwise quite fit, an assistant said.

Trip to Japan

Paris. — President Mitterrand will make a state visit to Japan next April, at a date yet to be decided. It will be the first by French President to that country.

Squabbles over 39-hour week

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 4

The French Government decree for reducing the working week to 39 hours and introducing a fifth week of paid holiday a year, got off to a bad start. Its scope was not clearly defined by the Government, and the Prime Minister himself has admitted, and it is being very differently interpreted by the employers and the unions. Employers are naturally in favour of a restrictive interpretation, while the unions are trying to squeeze the most advantage from the decree and preserve a wide variety of special privileges and "perks", which, strictly speaking, do not square up with it.

The consequence was the outbreak of a rash of local conflicts, strikes and stoppages, of which the most spectacular is the work to rule by customs officers, causing delays and disruption for the past week, mainly to road traffic, but also at airports.

The customs officials have threatened to paralyse traffic if their own, often unwritten,

Mubarak fails to bridge gulf on Palestinians

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 4

Despite a firm assurance of the Camp David peace process President Mubarak has underscored the deep differences between his country and Israel on ways to solve the Palestinian problem.

After a second meeting here today with President Reagan, Mr Mubarak reaffirmed his commitment to the present Palestinian autonomy talks: "We are determined to pursue our peace efforts until a comprehensive settlement is reached according to the Camp David accords," he said in a formal statement on leaving the White House.

But no new initiatives on how to bring about a breakthrough have emerged from the discussions in Washington.

He held PLO headquarters in Lebanon responsible for directing terrorist attacks wherever they occurred.

He said there were 60 breaches of the ceasefire which was arranged in July by Mr Philip Habib, the American special envoy. Half of them were in the South Lebanon strip controlled by Major Saad Haddad, Israel's ally. More than 20 attempts were made to infiltrate from Jordan but most of these were intercepted by the Jordanians. The rest of the exchanges occurred in Europe where terrorists attacked Jewish and Israeli institutions.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy here said today that the call for a national entity deviated from the Camp David accords.

President Mubarak since taking office has been trying to heal the break between Egypt and the other Arab nations which had developed over Egypt's rapprochement with Israel. His public statements are regarded as persuading the Arab world that he is searching for a solution to the Palestinian problem with which other Arab states could concord.

Like President Sadat during his visit last year, President Mubarak made last night on the United States to open talks with the Palestinian leadership.

President Reagan, however, reiterated the American's promise to the Israelis that negotiations with the Palestinian Liberation Organization could take place only if the PLO agreed to the long standing conditions of accepting United Nations Security Council resolutions and agreeing to Israel's right to exist as a nation state.

■ Tel Aviv: Israel today approved the development of a new generation of fighter-interceptor aircraft to be called Lavi and signed an agreement with Pratt and Whitney for the joint development of its engine (Moshe Brillant writes).

The State Department yesterday issued a statement saying any threat or attempt to expel Israel or any other member state would violate the principle of universality which the United Nations was founded.

It added that the United States has made it clear — that suspension or expulsion of Israel from the United Nations or any other of its affiliates would have serious consequences for continued American participation in and support for the United Nations.

The statement, however, appeared to have little effect on the sponsors of the draft resolution, which also calls for a military, economic, diplomatic and cultural embargo against Israel.

Administration sources said the main effort in shaping the new defence budget had focused on keeping 1983 spending increases in check.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, discussed the proposed increases during a closed session of the Senate armed services committee earlier this week.

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Hostility
press play
rejected
hysterical

News in
Summary

Air crash kills 31 legionnaires

Paris.—Thirty-one foreign legionnaires and a five-man French Army crew were killed when their aircraft crashed during a training exercise in Djibouti, a Defence Ministry spokesman said.

There were no survivors when the aircraft struck a mountain in a desolate region of the former French East African colony. "As usual, the legionnaires were of various nationalities but no names will be released," the spokesman said. The cause of the crash was not known.

The legionnaires had just started a four-month training tour in Djibouti after arriving from Corsica. Djibouti gained independence from France in 1977 but French military units remain there under bilateral agreements.

Rubik cube world contest



Professor Erno Rubik, who will head an international jury for a world Rubik cube championship this spring.

Rules of the competition are to be announced in March. Professor Rubik said a time limit for solving the puzzle should be set as a condition of entry. The contest is to be organized by the Hungarian Konsumex Foreign Trade Company and the Politechnika Industrial Cooperative.

Warship carries Crocker yacht

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad — A yacht on which Michael Crocker, the British yachtsman, was murdered by an intruder on Saturday morning has been taken to Curacao, Dutch Antilles, on board the British warship Fearless.

Mr Crocker's widow Trisha is to return to Britain at the weekend with the body of her husband which will be buried at Henley of Tuesday.

Greece protests over buzzing

Athens.—Greece has protested to the United States over the alleged violation of Greek airspace last Sunday by two American fighter jets, the Foreign Ministry said. The jets buzzed a Libyan airliner south of Crete.

Mr Ioannis Haralambopoulos, the Foreign Minister summoned Mr Monteagle Stearns, the American Ambassador, and delivered the protest. He then had talks with Mr Abdel Majid Gammoudi, the Libyan Ambassador.

Seoul police hold 11,500

Seoul.—Police have arrested more than 11,500 people in the capital of South Korea in a four hour period (Jacqueline Reditt writes).

Nearly half of those involved committed traffic offences. More than 1,000 were said to be habitual hoodlums; 643 juvenile delinquents, 181 thieves, 104 were harassing citizens, while 4,064 were simply described as "others".

Haiti Cabinet reshuffled

Port-au-Prince.—President Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti has reshuffled his Cabinet and made several changes in his top military command. Five of the 15 Cabinet ministers were removed from their posts, three new under-secretaries of state were appointed, and the two top posts at Haiti's Central Bank were changed.

Proll sentence cut

Frankfurt.—The West German Appeals Court reduced by six months the five and a half year sentence imposed two years ago on Astrid Proll, a former member of the Terrorist Red Army Group after her extradition from Britain. The court ruled that Fraulein Proll should be punished for her role in one bank robbery rather than two others for which a lower court found her guilty.

ETA shooting

Madrid.—The military wing of ETA, the Basque separatist organization, have claimed responsibility for the shooting on a Spanish naval lieutenant as he was driving in a jeep through Zarauz, near San Sebastian. He is said to be satisfactory in hospital (Richard Wigg writes).

Polish Primate and Pope review crises

From Peter Nichols Rome, Feb 4

The Pope, at his first meeting with the Polish Primate, Mgr Jozef Glemp, since martial law was declared, today reviewed what chances remain of a change for the better in the Polish crisis.

Mgr Glemp was accompanied by two other prelates, Cardinal Kacharski, the Pope's successor as Archbishop of Cracow, and Mgr Henryk Gulbinowicz, Bishop of Wroclaw. The three prelates were speaking with the full authority of the whole national episcopal conference and reflect varying experiences and attitudes.

Wroclaw remains a centre of working class opposition to General Jaruzelski's regime. When Mgr Gulbinowicz left his diocese there were still reports of demonstrations, go-slows in factories and distribution of pamphlets critical of the Government.

The bishop will certainly have reflected this more belligerent attitude while the Archbishop of Cracow is still seen to be more patient. The atmosphere, however, is gloomy.

The nature of the meeting was described today at a high level in the Vatican as "a reflection on what we can expect in the future". There is now felt to have been sufficient experience of General Jaruzelski's Government to attempt an appraisal of the question of whether there can be hope for better things or whether "there is nothing to be seen but a continuing long black tunnel".

The three prelates went straight to the Pope to begin their talks on their arrival in the late morning and were immediately given to understand that they were the Pope's luncheon guests. The survey will be exhaustive and may last until the eve of the Pope's departure for Nigeria on Friday next week.

This series of meetings has begun dramatically for more than one reason. The Pope is aware that his policy so far

Zia closes Libyan centres

From Heslan Akbar Islamabad,

Libyan "friendship centres" in Pakistan have been closed on the orders of the government. They have been operating for some time in Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar and are financed with Libyan money.

Their ostensible purpose was to foster closer contacts at people-to-people level. The reason for their closure by General Zia ul-Haq's Government was not disclosed.

Pakistan's relations with Libya since the late Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government was ousted in 1977 have been uneasy. Mr Agha Shahi, who was hanged after his fall from power.



Down to earth at 60 mph

Private Terry Bennett, mated at between 60 and 70 miles an hour. She escaped with a dislocated elbow, two broken bones in her wrist, and a chipped right ankle bone.

Private Bennett, who has completed 850 jumps, said her parachutes had tangled like "a big bag of garbage". She landed in a ploughed, muddy field, which absorbed most of the shock. Reuter.

The tangled main and reserve canopies slowed her descent, but her speed when she hit the ground near Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was still esti-

bated.

mated.

at

between

and

against bureaucratic practices.

Mrs Zhang, one of the few women in the higher echelons of China's leadership, said getting rid of leftist influence was one of the main problems facing the party. She accused many members of using their position for personal gain.

She said the problem to a large extent arose because the party, now 39 million strong, had doubled in size during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, when leftists held almost total sway.

To support her case, Mrs Zhang quoted a speech by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the powerful

GIBRALTAR GUARANTEE IS SOUGHT

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 4

Gibraltar and its future status as an integral part of Spain would be the central theme of negotiations with Britain starting on April 20, Senior Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, told Parliament in Madrid today.

The talks will open near Lisbon on the same day as Spain lifts its blockade of Gibraltar. Senior Perez Llorca said Spain would seek guarantees of identical treatment for its nationals with those for the Gibraltarians.

He was reporting to the foreign affairs committee of the Lower House on last month's talks in London between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Senior Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister.

The Foreign Minister emphasized: "The one thing Spain will not accept of anybody is the possibility to dispose of the future of a territory which is an integral part of Spain and whose future statute will be the central theme."

Vice-Chairman, who said in January 1980: "Among party members who joined the party under the extreme leftist line, some have never been educated by the party. They should not be held up as models for the masses and are not up to standard." Mrs Zhang also quoted from a previously unpublished report by the disciplinary committee which attacked corrupt party members in unusually strong terms.

The report also said many officials "have changed from servants of the people to old gentlemen who ride on the backs of the people, tyrannically abusing their powers".

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Senator Lowell Weicker of

THE TIMES FRIDAY FEBRUARY 5 1982

OVERSEAS NEWS

9

CIA and last days of the Shah



In the wake of the Shah: A supporter of President Bani-Sadr lies dead in the battle for fundamentalism

Seething dissent that Washington ignored

From Michael Hamlyn
New York, Feb 4

A fascinating description of the closing stages of the rule of the Shah of Iran is being extracted here from the 13 volumes of documents seized when the United States Embassy in Tehran was invaded. They have now been published in Iran.

One striking feature of the detailed reports from the American diplomats and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) men is how accurately they reflected what was going on, and how well they forecast the future events.

The public statements of the Carter Administration, and to some extent the official high-level reports being offered by the Ambassador conflicted with the ground-level intelligence reporting and with reports from middle-rank diplomats.

Hitherto the CIA has been blamed for providing inaccurate assessments of the Shah's weakness and the mullahs' strength. This is now seen as less than fair to the agents on the ground.

The picture drawn by the documents is of a Shah surrounded by a corrupt and venal court, blackmailing Washington into vastly excessive arms purchases, while a seething religious leadership built up more and more strength in the mosques and bazaars.

Extracts from the documents published in the *Washington Post* over the past few days show that doubts about the stability of the regime appeared in secret estimates from the CIA and State Department analysts two full years before the Iranian revolution.

They also show that the oversupply of arms to the Shah caused some worrying questions to be asked. For example a major intelligence review drawn up by Mr David Blew in 1976, then the national intelligence officer for the Middle East, says:

"Washington does not have a clear perception of the Shah's long-range objectives, for example, why is he acquiring such a vast array of sophisticated military hardware? The Shah states that adequate defences

against communist-equipped Reza has betrayed an essential element of his role, yet the placement of new bases suggests other interests."

The intelligence officers did admit that their information was "poetry", as critics have insisted; but the blame must go, the documents point out, to the lack of cooperation they got from the United States military.

The military intelligence arm responsible for liaison with the Shah's huge military machine was extremely loath to pass on information.

Nor were the intelligence men well informed about the simple basics of decision-making within the Shah's Government. Did the Shah decide everything for himself, or did he delegate broad authority to others, are questions that were debated in the documents with no satisfactory conclusions reached.

But where the documents were extremely accurate was in their assessment of the role to be played by the clergy. As early as 1976, a year before President Carter described Iran as "an island of stability", the CIA was reporting: "In the eyes of the religious leaders, Muhammad

Reza has been restored to make him a bad influence on our children; 4) You do not respect Islam; 5) You have caused inflation and shortages, etc. Several people, out of genuine concern for individual Americans they leave Iran quickly lest something happen to them."

The CIA even estimated that "probably no more than 10 per cent of the clergy can be counted as outright supporters of the Shah". These are probably the least influential of the clergy and are considered by many to be no better than government employees".

More important, the report said "probably 50 per cent are in outright opposition to the Government and are wholly dependent on their popular following for support. This includes nearly every religious leader of any repute".

Another CIA report describes blantly the near isolation of the Shah and the character of those surrounding him: "The royal court has traditionally been a hoard of Byzantine scheming. In the Shah's family are an assortment of licentious and financially corrupt relatives..."

A month later, and only two months before the Shah's fall, Mr Sullivan wrote: "While it is too early to make definitive predictions, there are encouraging indications that the Iranian crisis may have passed a fever point and opened some prospects for its constructive resolution."

He added: "In the meantime, the Khomeini star seems to be waning."

Two years later the middle-ranking diplomats and CIA agents were painting an appropriately even gloomier picture. But still, official Washington appeared to be under-regarding them. Mr William Sullivan, the Ambassador, was still expressing optimism in his official cables until late in 1978.

Even after the turning point riots in Jaleh Square in September 1978, when army units and helicopter gunships massacred a crowd of demonstrators, the Carter Administration renewed its support for the Shah.

While Mr Victor Toimseth, the American Consul (who was later a hostage), reported that anti-American feeling was rapidly growing, the Ambassador forwarded much more optimistic assessments.

Mr Toimseth wrote that anti-American sentiment often took the form of: "We have nothing against you personally, but Iranians dislike Americans because 1) You keep the Shah in power; 2) American weapons kill our people; 3) You are a bad influence on our children; 4) You do not respect Islam; 5) You have caused inflation and shortages, etc. Several people, out of genuine concern for individual Americans they leave Iran quickly lest something happen to them."

But Mr Sullivan a few days later reported: "An air of calm has been restored to the cities... but the Shah and the Government face an enormously complicated task of establishing its leadership, creating some sense of confidence in the Government itself, and achieving a popular consensus for its policies."

The existence of some Kennedy tapes—but not their extent—had been known ever since a statement by Mr Fenn in 1973. The Kennedy family handed over the tapes to the library in 1976.

A secret taping system installed by President Nixon led to his resignation during the Watergate scandal, when it was revealed that the recorded conversations varied from his statements on the affair. Mr Nixon's system, unlike President Kennedy's, was voice-activated, and contained about 4,000 hours of conversation.

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Kennedy taped Oval office calls

Boston, Massachusetts, Feb 4 — President John Kennedy secretly recorded conversations and telephone calls with world leaders, congressmen and his aids while he was in the White House, Mr Dan Fenn, the director of the Kennedy Library said today.

"I have no objection to think they knew they were being taped," Mr Fenn said of the tape recorded in 100 to 140 hours of taped meetings and conversations. The tapes are being examined at the library here in preparation for their release to the public, possibly this summer.

Mr Fenn said 250 telephone conversations and 325 meetings in the Oval Office in the White House were recorded from mid-1962 to November 7, 1963, 15 days before the President was assassinated.

Among those recorded in telephone calls were Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, General Douglas MacArthur, Dr Billy Graham, the evangelist, and Mr Adlai Stevenson, the United States representative at the United Nations under President Kennedy. The list also includes members of Congress, according to an index of the tapes that Mr Fenn had.

The subjects of the conversations included Vietnam, the Cuban missile crisis, the integration of the University of Mississippi and civil rights in general.

"I haven't the vaguest idea why Kennedy used the tapes or saved them," Mr Fenn said. "I hope we'll be able to open some of them early this summer. When they're available, they'll be available to anyone, junior high school students, Arthur Schlesinger or anyone."

Any potentially classified material will be referred to the originating agency, which will decide whether to keep it classified or allow the museum to release it.

Miss Evelyn Lincoln, Kennedy's personal secretary, was quoted by the Washington Post today as saying that the President threw a switch as a signal to her start taping. She would activate either a recorder attached to his telephone or microphones in the Oval Office.

According to the report, the most frequent names listed among participants were Robert Kennedy, the Attorney-General, and brother of the President, Mr Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, and Mr Robert McNamara.

The identities of six of the people Kennedy had spoken to and recorded, as well as the subject matter of their conversations, were blacked out on the log obtained by the newspaper.

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Television

Guarded humour

Queen Mary asked him to sing his uncensored version of "When I'm Cleaning Windows"; the Russians voted him second-favourite to Stalin — which meant, if you think about it, he was probably No 1 — and he was earning £100,000 a year in 1938 as Britain's most beloved film star. It seems George Formby had only one piece of bad luck: his wife, Beryl, was the proverbial ball and chain. She was the business brain, and the bad luck made him.

His father, a famous Edvardian comedian, had meant him to be a jockey and sent him off as an apprentice but, when father died, George junior — who had now won a race — took to the boards and before long was fancying one of two clog-dancing sisters from Accrington.

The George Formby Story, presented by *Forty Minutes* on BBC 2 last night, suggested that George never ceased fancying women but, after he had caught Beryl, fancying was as far as he could go. The melon mouth, bear-trap teeth, clattering ukulele and giggling immaturity were the props of a marital prisoner under strict guard, on and off set.

In his films he only managed to kiss one leading lady, Googie Withers, and Phyllis Calvert, who made *Let George Do It* with him in 1940, testified that Beryl's security was so good that he only managed to appear in her dressing room door for a brief but eloquent "Ee, I'm crazy about you."

That film, in which George, in a dream sequence, punched Hitler on the nose, was said to have raised morale to its highest level during the war. This was the film the Russians saw, which ran for a year, re-named *Dinky Doo*, in Moscow, and which might, had Uncle Joe been a more fair-minded chap, have given a lad from Wigan the No 2 position for a May Day parade.

During the war, where Churchill went George was likely to follow. He was the first entertainer to visit the Middle East and altogether entertained some three million Allied troops. And Beryl went, too.

After the war it all sagged a little but in the Fifties he was back at the top in *Zip Goes a Million* until a heart attack cut him short and Beryl confined him to her bed. Beryl died, of course.

Then cancer struck Beryl and she turned to the bottle. Michael Dean, who wrote and narrated this excellent essay in nostalgia, reported that during this period George had denied him the solace of the Catholic Church but, in her illness, George stuck by her and testified on television to her contribution.

She died in 1960. George shocked everyone who had not glimpsed the chains or heard the rattle by announcing his engagement to a young Catholic schoolteacher six weeks later. Within two weeks of that, he had a heart attack and died. It had not turned out nice again after all. Now his films and the determined strumming of the George Formby Society ensure that the memory lingers on.

It was a happy, sad story well produced by Ann Paul with good witnesses in Irene Handl, Tommy Trinder, Bill Logan and Phyllis Calvert: another well-occupied *Forty Minutes*.

Dennis Hackett



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PREVIEWS FEB 11-16

Cinema

Masterly vision of moral collapse

The Contract (AA)

Gate, Camden Town

Polish Cinema:
The Non-Realists

National Film Theatre

A Girl From
Lorraine (AA)

Academy

Deadly Blessing (X)

Studio, Oxford Street;
Classic, Haymarket

Hell Night (X)

Classics, Oxford Street,
Leicester Square

If there were more picturegoers in the Foreign Office and the State Department, diplomatic understanding of the Polish situation might well be more profound. Looking back over the whole of cinema history, it is not too much to say that at no time have artists so clearly expressed the crisis and the conscience of a nation as did the Polish film-makers from the late Seventies to the end of 1981.

The film is the story of a wedding party, and of the family, and guests who bravely try to keep up appearances even though the bride flees from the altar and the groom ends up setting the house on fire. The opening scene, where the horses of the privileged almost run down an innocent citizen, a little old lady who is only trying to feed the birds, is a metaphor which comes in handy for ulterior reflection: this is that destruction of the "lives of private, impotent individuals".

The marriage begins far from auspiciously as the guests arrive for the civil formalities which precede the church ceremony, though the groom's father beams persistently through every setback. His first wife, the groom's mother, arrives hatcher-faced and unforgiving. The bride's father, some sort of Official, radiates the authentic chill of officialdom and deplores such demonstrations of democracy as inviting his driver to eat with the guests. Foreign relations and friends add to the dismay and confusion: "How damned rude", says the bride's father, "to come here unable to speak a word of Polish".

The comedy builds up as the party moves on to the ritzy villa just built by the groom's father — a cardiologist with some evidently very profitable business sidelines. There are high jinks in the Swedish sauna, a kleptomaniac at large, a couple locked in the bathroom, a pack of fierce dogs on the rampage, the groom drunk out of his mind, the aged nanny wandering off all resentment into

the night and snow; and the cat has done something dreadful under the carpet. The groom's father rekindles an old flame for his flamboyant French sister-in-law (Leslie Caron); his wife (Maya Komarowska) looks patiently on, the single representative of comparative sanity and solidarity.

The guest of honour, a Minister, makes a regal descent. Everyone, it turns out, is intent on trading what favours he can. The Minister eyes a seductive woman and asks if she needs a flat; she needs a flat, she needs a flat, she needs a flat... Everyone is on the make, down to the passing punk who wants a medical certificate to excuse himself from school the morning after. Not even the Church itself can stand outside the universal game of bending, breaking or evading the rules.

Zanussi's structure is masterly. The farce escalates; the laughter grows desperate and suddenly dies away; the calm Komarowska is left alone with the little bride, now returned and chastened, as they wander in the woods. "What has happened — all this mess within us and around us? Where will it lead?" Now, of course, we know.

Zanussi's writer-director is both deep and lucid. His special *genius* is the ability to pose the most fundamental problems, of how to live, how to discover some constant values for existence (in *The Contract* this is the difficult quest of the hapless bride and groom, central figures in the moral chaos). At the same time he is able to perceive the problems in a large historical context.

This special historical sense has since been demonstrated in his film about the Poland of Pope John Paul II, *From a Far Country*. When it was shown in Venice in September that film was received with some hostility. Last week the



Patience against flamboyance: Maya Komarowska (left) and Leslie Caron in "The Contract"

the night and snow; and the cat has done something dreadful under the carpet. The groom's father rekindles an old flame for his flamboyant French sister-in-law (Leslie Caron); his wife (Maya Komarowska) looks patiently on, the single representative of comparative sanity and solidarity.

There are some personal footnotes to *The Contract*. Tadeusz Lomnicki, who plays the groom's father, is now barely recognizable as the idealistic young hero of Zanussi's early classic *A Generation*; in the years since he has become an important political figure within the Party. Maya Komarowska, who plays his wife, is still in Warsaw, giving less time now to acting than to organizing food and other relief for internees. The jolly, plump comedienne who sings at the wedding, and is later prominent at the party, is now in prison. She is an actress whose career, except for the Solidarity months, has long been curtailed because of political disapproval: few directors except Zanussi (she also appears in *Camouflage*, though her name is not found on the credit titles) have been prepared to give her work in films.

Next week the National Film Theatre is presenting a short season of some of the less significant Polish films of the past year or so. The most interesting among them are period pieces set in the early years of the century when much of Poland was a part of Imperial Russia — a delicate historical situation (given modern parallels) with which Polish filmmakers were long forbidden to deal. Agnieszka Holland's *Feuer* adapts a complex novel by Andrzej Strug about a frustrated terrorist attempt. Wojciech Marczewski's *Nightmares* is from a novel by Emil Zegadlowicz about a boy maturing in a town under Austrian rule. Filip Bajon's stylized *Chil-*

dr on Strike draws more obvious contemporary parallels from its story of children striking against receiving religious education in the German language.

Claude Goretta's *La Provinciale* (shown here as *A Girl from Lorraine*) exemplifies the Swiss director's gentle, affectionate observation in its portrait of individual fighting for a place in a society that is not so much hostile as merely indifferent. Christine

comes from Lorraine where she cannot find work, in the hopes of finding some opportunity in Paris. The prospects are not bright. The men she meets tend to be predatory or seriously neurotic; she finds her own sex resorting to anti-demanding means finding a livelihood. In the end she finds back to the old uncomforable certainties of the provinces.

Nathalie Baye smiles an awful lot, but cannot intimate the depths that Isabelle Huppert gave to Goretta's *The Lace Maker*, so that the whole thing seems finally rather insubstantial.

The schlocky horror shows still, with their familiar formulas, much slaughter of teenagers, heavy breathing, irregular footsteps in the night, and cut-up corpses dropping out all over the place. There is frankly not much to choose between them. Tom de Simone's *Hell Night* sticks close to the formula with college kids picked off. Little Indian style, by something nasty in an old dark house. *Deadly Blessing*, directed by Wes Craven, fishes a lot of red herrings out of the conflict between an obscurantist backwoods religious sect and new-comers with tractors, every mod con and Jezebel lingerie to torment the flesh of the God-fearing. *Philip Baion's stylized Chil-*

David Robinson

Concert

The voice of magic

BBCSO/Giesen

Festival Hall/Radio 3

I imagine the Festival Hall was so empty on Wednesday simply because most people realize that Schoenberg's *Eruartung* is an opera and felt that any concert performance would of necessity misrepresent it. They could not have been more wrong. *Eruartung* staged is one thing, but *Eruartung* out of the theatre becomes entirely another, and for reasons that this performance made quite clear.

To begin with, it had the great benefit of Phyllis Bryn-Julson as the unnamed sole character of what Schoenberg called his "monodrama". Miss Bryn-Julson has the exceedingly rare gift of making angular, stony melody sound like song and not some sort of agonised raving, and here she was consistently marvellous. Everything was beautifully sung, without lapses into fake expressionist speech-song; everything was clear and audible without any screeching exaggeration of the fact that some fairly extreme emotions are being expressed. The music was simply allowed to do its work.

And I intend no dismissal of Miss Bryn-Julson's magnificent performance in suggesting that its main point was to direct attention to the orchestra. At the first critical moments of the work, when the first of the tone sections is about to end, the woman announces that she will sing. The prospects may not be bright. The men she meets tend to be predatory or seriously neurotic; she finds her own sex resorting to anti-demanding means finding a livelihood. In the end she finds back to the old uncomforable certainties of the provinces.

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Paul Griffiths

Opera

Too many questions remain

Zaide

Old Vic

Mozart's *Zaide* constantly fascinates operatic folk: it consists of 15 musical numbers, but no linking spoken dialogue (being a German *Singspiel* it would not have sung recitatives). The plot is evidently along the lines of Mozart's subsequent *Entführung aus dem Serail*, with a Turkish pasha, a favourite female slave and her West European sweetheart.

There is also Alzazim, a renegade Christian, who does not figure in *Entführung*. Indeed, from the clues of the musical numbers it seems that the outcome of *Zaide* will differ distinctly from what we know in English as *The Seraglio*. The extant music, abandoned long before the finale, is too beautiful to ignore. Adam Pollock, the scenic designer who runs the *Musica nel Chiostro* company, which gives operas in Tuscany with British forces, took the problem to the writer Italo Calvino in Rome.

The task evidently attracted Calvino, not as a straightforward practical job, viz. work out a text to motivate each musical number, draw the characters roundly, in dialogue that explains who they are, and invent a *dénouement*. It appealed to him as an intellectual exercise in literary choice.

Calvino left the singing characters as in Mozart, singing the original German words, but not actually speaking dialogue. That is done for them by a narrator, presumably Calvino thinking aloud, in this production replaced by Marius Goring who speaks William Weaver's English translation of Calvino's text — and who makes a star turn of the part.

For a while, motivation is easy, though Calvino postulates several alternatives for the action leading to Alzazim's escape with the two lovers. Is he in love with Zaide, and why does he protect and accompany them, given that he is the Vizier and confidante of the Pasha?

Alzazim remains a mysterious participant in the drama, which may be why William Mackie made so little of a not unsubstantial part. Towards the end of the second half, the possible solutions proliferate: some of them manifestly unacceptable (Goring visualizes the author's doubts



Musical chance: Deborah Rees, Adrian Thompson

delightfully, toying with the possibility worth the narrator's investigation, if he were not lost in his poetic doodling).

At least we get to see and hear Mozart's music for the piece, affectionately conducted by Jane Glover, status quo enacted because the drama remains in cold storage, and tolerably well sung by Deborah Rees (overparted in the heroine's two big arias), Adrian Thompson and Neil Jenkins, two forthcoming tenors, the former easily unheroic in appearance, and Robert Dean, not basic enough of voice for Osmann's one aria, though vividly interpreted.

Graham Vick stages Calvino and Mozart without stage trappings. The set is the Old Vic's sad sale of wardrobe, reasonable for an exercise in theatrical tactics. It is not the justification of Zaide that I hoped to experience: William Mann

Murder in Mind

Strand

As I last quit this building 10 years ago to write off a show which has been running ever since, I would be glad to look with a kindlier eye on the intermission which has slid into the space vacated by *No Sex Please We're British*. But after sitting out Terence Feely's thriller I have to give this up as a vain hope.

The evening opens ominously with the return of a wide-eyed, febrile Nyree Dawn Porter to a multi-doored hall, panelled in the homicidal baronial style, to pour out her day's disasters in a phone conversation which we are conveniently allowed to hear too. Her plane has just gone down in flames. On comes Roy Dotrice claiming to be her husband, only to be met with a torrent of terrified denials in which she thoughtfully includes more information for our benefit. The house has 40 acres of parkland, for instance; she is in the art-marketing business which she shares with her husband, sister, and cousin, none of whom, she quavers, bears any resemblance to the sinister trio now making themselves at home with her decanters and combination locks.

They are after the loot, they say, taking away her

telephone, locking her in the bathroom, and then reluctantly releasing her for a police examination when they can barely make themselves heard above her hammering from up above. They sail through the Sergeant's identification tests, down to the last strawberry mark, and then resume the attack when they have closed the door on the law.

Why did she have two tickets to America? What is the new combination number? Where is George? Pause, while they collect their shot-guns to scour the 40 acres for George. However, Geoffrey Davies is back in a flash, reminding her of how her cousin Peter used to torture her as a child and resuming the game with a bottle of nitric acid (a prop which blossomed into one of the evening's favourite running gags).

Another panic phone call brings her doctor to the rescue — a paternally unflappable Basil Hoskins who appears to be the brains of the operation, and quickly brain-washes her into a family reunion: though even he is briefly off his stride when George's body falls out of a cupboard. "Things are going a bit wrong," as one of the gang remarks.

Nobody could deny that You expect Byzantine complications in this kind of show, but Mr Feely's trick of

Aldeburgh branches out

The Aldeburgh Festival is to be expanded to include ballet and drama as well as concerts and opera as part of an attempt to bring it new life and increased interest. In addition jazz and folk music will play an important part in the activities at the Snape Maltings. The aim is "to ensure that the Maltings becomes one of the most exciting and special centres for the performing arts in the country", said Lord Inverforth, chairman of the Aldeburgh Festival-Snape Maltings Foundation, yesterday.

The appointment was announced of three new associate directors to swell the number to eight, led by Sir Peter Pears. They are Murray Perahia, John Shirley-Quirk and Simon Rattle.

The foundation at present has a deficit of £120,000, but Lord Inverforth is optimistic about its financial survival as

Theatre

Walking a nervous tightrope

Chee-Chee

King's Head

Situation comedies were around before television packaged them in half-hour packages. While working his way to a calculated disruption of the theatrical experience in *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, Luigi Pirandello was not above turning his short stories into TV plays, as if anticipating IT.

Perhaps he anticipates a bit more than that with hints of the anti-illusionist games of his later plays, but what he disrupts in Chee-Chee is love's illusion, displaying the reality of the confidence trickster who manages to make money and love out of his practised use of personal charm and private debts.

Ned Chaillet

David Watt

Roy Jenkins: the ayes have it



Roy Jenkins: he can handle the Gang

For the first year of their existence, the Social Democrats have done pretty well with their polyccephalous leadership. An effective composite picture can be made out of Mr Jenkins' weight and experience, Dr Owen's drive and energy, Mr Rodgers' solid political judgement, and Mrs Williams' extraordinary public appeal.

Admittedly we have occasionally caught glimpses of a rather less glamorous beast, possessed of Mr Jenkins' fastidiousness, Dr Owen's bad temper, Mr Rodgers' lack of charisma, and Mrs Williams' indecision. ("Has it occurred to you?", said Shaw to Mrs Patrick Campbell, "that our offspring might have my looks and your brains?"). Nevertheless, the success of the quadruprivate has been quite sufficient to prompt the obvious question: why change a winning formula? Why must Dr Owen start stirring things up with tiresome "challenges" and the like? Why start a leadership contest now, and indeed why start one at all?

The answer to the "why now?" part is easy enough. Time is getting on. The constitutional convention of the SDP takes place in two weeks' time and will debate a clause which provides for a leadership election in the early autumn by an electoral college consisting of MPs. It may well be amended to provide that in the first leadership elections the electoral college should consist of the entire membership of the party, but there is no suggestion that the quadruprivate should be retained.

Another factor is the practical need for a final arbiter with authority to settle disputes, treat with other parties, and provide definitive answers to the media in the crucial eighteen months' run-up to the next election. Surprisingly few wires get crossed at any

time, as it appears from their very individual viewpoints may cast some light on the argument.

Roy Jenkins. One of his supporters described him the other day as "an old man in a hurry". The first part of the description is perhaps unkind for a very well preserved 61-year-old, but the "hurry" part is certainly right. Unlike the others, he must regard the next election as his last serious chance of becoming Prime Minister and must therefore hope for more than a mere "hung" Parliament in which the Alliance holds the balance of power and forces through proportional representation ready for 1989 or whenever. The big push has got to

be taken for better or worse on the whole stance and direction of the party, and until it has a leader such a view is hard to crystallize.

This last point is also the key to the question "Why have a contest at all?" The fact is that each of the four gangsters represents not only different temperaments but also different aspirations and ways of looking at the future of the party. It is not always easy to separate these strands, but it is important to realize that calculations of personal advantage are only half the story. The half is that four very able and civilized politicians, having risked a great deal together and having already achieved an astonishing amount are genuinely enjoying something new and significant in each other's company. But an examination of the scene as it appears from their very individual viewpoints may cast some light on the argument.

Mr Jenkins. She seems, as so often, to be in two minds. In some moods she recognizes that Mr Jenkins is the only possible leader of the Alliance and therefore of the party. In others she listens to the voices of Dr Owen and her socialist conscience (she is probably the only genuine socialist remaining among the four), which admonish her to shake her head over Mr Jenkins. Her own star naturally also tempts her to run. Neither she nor Dr Owen consider the leadership of the party outside Parliament as much more than a device to console the loser, but she would probably take it all the same if she stands and then loses.

Mr Rodgers. He is a Jenkins man, and though he has a genuine enthusiasm for the SDP and is far warier of the Liberals than Mr Jenkins, he will not wish to have another punch-up with them before Mr Jenkins is safely elected at Hillhead. He has had a love/hate relationship with Mrs Williams ever since

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All new parties come to this kind of parting of the ways, after an early period of flux (I would recommend reading of the Acts of the Apostles to anyone who doubts it). The sooner a democratic decision is taken, the better.

they were at Oxford together more than 30 years ago, and at a basic level he probably does not take her very seriously. He is irritated by Dr Owen's tactlessness and pretensions, and is probably human enough to be jealous of his popular impact. He is therefore in favour of the idea that Jenkins should be leader in Parliament — and future Prime Minister — and Mrs Williams' leader in the country. If Mr Jenkins were to fail at Hillhead he would presumably ruin himself and would probably win if the choice lay with MPs.

The conclusions of all this are not very hard to make out. First of all, it is perfectly obvious that Mr Jenkins has got to be leader of the party. He is the only one under whom Mr Steel could serve, but he is also the only one who could handle all the other three of the Gang from the position of leader. The notion that he could somehow lead the Alliance but not the SDP is hopelessly artificial. On the other hand, it is equally obvious that Dr Owen is right to resist a walk-over. There ought to be a contest; otherwise the suppressed strains and resentments among the four will actually grow. A leadership fight will clear the air, legitimize the winner, and validate whichever policies or visions of the future he or she represents. Moreover it will do no harm at all if Mr Jenkins is given a run for his money and is obliged to prove to the members of the party his specifically SDP (as opposed to his Alliance) credentials.

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From Kanpur, Richard Streeton sums up England's cricket tour of India

The glorious certainty of statistics

The Indian tour: England's performance

Test Matches: Played 6, Won 0, Lost 1, Drawn 5
All First-Class Matches: Played 13, Won 2, Lost 1, Drawn 10

Batting	Matches	Inns.	Not Rns.	Highest	Ave.	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Ave.	
G Boycott	8	14	5	701	105.77	D L Underwood	304.1	120	644	25.5	
G A Gooch	11	18	3	859	127.57	J E Embury	207.1	79	545	22.2	
I T Botham	10	14	1	747	142.57	R G D Willis	214.1	52	617	21.39	
K W R Fletcher	11	15	5	524	108.52	J K Lever	189	38	603	17	
C J Richards	5	5	4	51	181.50	P J Allot	144.4	32	463	12	
D I Gower	11	15	2	606	94.45	I T Botham	292.3	63	563	22	
G Cook	5	7	1	257	104.42	G R Dilley	186.2	25	723	15	
C J Tavaré	12	17	0	676	149.76	Also Bowled: G Cook 6.5-1-21-2, K W R Fletcher 28-2-100-1, G A Gooch 58-1-14-1, R G D Willis 9-5-26, D I Gower 2-8-1, C J Richards 2-1-5-0, C J Tavaré 4-0-14-0, R W Taylor 20-2-80.	D L Underwood	304.1	120	644	25.5
M W Gatting	11	13	1	455	127.37	121-2, M W Gatting 11-1-401-1, G A Gooch 58-1-14-1, R G D Willis 9-5-26, D I Gower 2-8-1, C J Richards 2-1-5-0, C J Tavaré 4-0-14-0, R W Taylor 20-2-80.	R G D Willis	214.1	52	617	21.39
R G D Willis	9	10	2	189	123.43	D I Gower 2-8-1, C J Richards 2-1-5-0, C J Tavaré 4-0-14-0, R W Taylor 20-2-80.	M W Gatting	214.1	52	617	21.39
R W Taylor	10	9	1	101	51.00	9. G A Gooch; 7, I T Botham; 6, K W R Fletcher; 5, J K Lever	J K Lever	189	38	603	17
J E Embury	10	10	2	76	33	9.50	M W Gatting; 3, P J Allot	144.4	32	463	12
D I Gower	7	4	0	34	18.50	G Boycott; and J E Embury; 2, G Cook; G R Dilley, D I Gower, D L Underwood; 1, J K Lever and R G D Willis.	G R Dilley	186.2	25	723	15
P J Allot	5	5	0	10	3.33						
<i>Not Out</i>											

to reach a definite result. There were political and national undertones to these games, of course, but India and England also drew all five Tests in 1963-64 when, as in recent weeks, the pitches were just too perfect.

Cricket's appeal for its devotees has seldom lain solely in the bare result. It might be an overstatement to say that they do not mind about the outcome of a game but it is a definite fact that the poorest attendances in the County Championship come on the third day when the captains usually try to contrive a clearcut result.

India won the first match in four days, and the next five all petered out tamely in draws, meaning that 25 days' play had been completely pointless in terms of results.

Most cricket enthusiasts, though, would not summarize what has taken place in recent weeks in those sort of terms. Unlike the United States, for instance, where there is no provision in baseball for a drawn match, a clearcut result has never been considered essential in cricket. In fact many cricket lovers would cite famous instances where a side has managed to stave off defeat and draw among their most vivid memories.

There has, in fact, been a great deal of stimulating cricket played in the Test matches just finished, with some fine batting to enjoy. Everyone will have their own examples of cricket's dullest series but those between India and Pakistan — in Pakistan, 1954-55, and in India, 1960-61 — would appear in most lists. Ten successive Tests were drawn with not a gesture or any attempt made by either side

riding consideration was that India should retain their 1-0 lead in the series. A test match nowadays is no longer an entity in itself but is merely a part of a series, with national prestige at stake and settled by the overall outcome. There was hardly a day in the series when there was not something statistical to enjoy. In the second Test at Bangalore it was Gavaskar, the King Emperor of Indian cricket, who batted 708 minutes longer than any other Indian before him, with the crowd loving every moment of the English frustration. In Delhi over Christmas it was George Boycott passing Gary Sobers' world record Test career aggregate that claimed the limeight.

Then came Madras, with Viswanath's 222 failing by nine runs to become India's biggest ever Test score. Here in Kanpur there was always the comforting knowledge, in a match that lost ten hours to the weather, that India were about to clinch the series. For Kapil Dev yesterday to make one of Test cricket's quickest centuries was merely a bonus for a full house.

These examples are only a few of the reasons why for the enthusiasts present the 1981-82 series was far from futile. Obviously it was not cricket at its best, but then so much present day Test cricket does not show the game in its best light.

All this series has pro-

duced batting records; no game excels cricket for its capacity to yield records and no followers revel in the statistical aspect of the game more than the Indians. There was hardly a day in the series when there was not something statistical to enjoy. In the second Test at Bangalore it was Gavaskar, the King Emperor of Indian cricket, who batted 708 minutes longer than any other Indian before him, with the crowd loving every moment of the English frustration. In Delhi over Christmas it was George Boycott passing Gary Sobers' world record Test career aggregate that claimed the limeight.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

OPTING OUT OF THE NHS

Private medicine has been one of Britain's few boom sectors during the recession. The number of subscribers to private insurance schemes rose by more than 14 per cent last year, and the building of small private hospitals has gone forward at a brisk pace. One person in every 14 is now covered; but by the same token, 13 in every 14 are not. The continuing financial problems of the National Health Service contrast sharply with the flourishing condition of the private sector. Many who never shared the wholesale left-wing hostility towards private medicine are beginning to wonder whether such a rapid growth may not after all be a threat. This week the Royal College of Nursing, which said in 1975 that the private sector should be allowed to develop outside the NHS in response to market forces, called for new controls to ensure that the development does not undermine the NHS.

In the short term, it is clear that the growing number of private hospitals is poaching expensively trained manpower from the NHS by paying higher wages. But a deeper fear is that the rise in private care will bring out, without anybody really intending it, a state of affairs which the great majority would deplore — a vicious circle where private medicine became the usual option for a substantial proportion of citizens, with the NHS becoming increasingly neglected and impoverished because of a diversion of public pressure to maintain standards. In general terms this prospect is still remote. In any case patients with private cover are likely to look to the NHS for some of their medical needs, such as long-drawn-out nursing care. But there are signs of a vicious circle in some sectors

where waiting-lists for painful but non-acute conditions may be years long. Allegedly, private treatment buys comfort and convenience rather than better medical care, but already today the distinction is an academic one in too many cases.

The NHS deserves protection: As a comprehensive system without frills but strong in essentials, it is popular because it is fair. No other country manages to provide equally good care as economically. But as taxpayers we have not been prepared to fund it to a level where it could provide a service as good as private medicine can in the areas where the latter excels. As buyers of insurance, many are ready to pay much more in addition to their taxes. Indirectly these extra funds (more than £160m last year) relieve pressure on the state service, if the threats of poaching of staff and a widening disparity of standards can be averted.

There are many ways in which it is possible for the two sectors to reinforce each other, and there would be many more were it not for the sense of division left over from the pay-beds controversy of the mid 1970s. It was this controversy which launched private medicine in a direction that made it increasingly difficult for it to supplement rather than threaten. The attitudes which brought the 1974 conflict to a head are still very much alive. Last year's Labour Party conference voted to abolish private practice inside the NHS and outside it. Whatever the Labour Party's chances of giving such intentions legislative form, several trade unions with many members in the NHS are hostile to private practice. But except for an illiberal minority able to

envision the expropriation of hospital trusts (to acquire beds that the NHS does not need) or the outlawing of private medical care, the future must be seen to be one of coexistence between the two sectors. If two sectors are to exist, there is an overwhelming economic, medical and social case for bringing them into as close a partnership as possible.

The Royal College of Nursing tentatively proposes that future private development should be located in or near NHS hospitals, though in separate buildings. The private sector is understandably wary of giving hostages to fortune in this way, but in principle the proposal is sensible. The physical separation between private and NHS hospitals wastes many hours of doctors' time, necessitates duplication of beds and equipment and sharpens feelings of resentment and prejudice.

It is essential that the private sector pay its full share of all NHS facilities it uses: the benefits of the private contribution would be more visible if a share of it went not to swell national funds but to the local hospital itself and to staff involved in providing the service. A private contribution to training costs might also help to restore goodwill, though it is no more logically necessary than a special levy on industry to support education: taxation is designed to take care of that already. The state system, in turn, should publicize and develop amenity beds and other devices that bring it closer to what the private system can offer. Both sides should be ready to move towards a mutually beneficial partnership. Political hostility to that process would only hasten the growth of the very polarization it seeks to prevent.

HERR SCHMIDT'S POLITICAL REFLECTION

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is playing for high stakes in making his job-creation package the subject of a vote of confidence in the Bundestag today. Yet the measures he has introduced are cautious in the extreme. Although they provide some response to the demand from German unions that something must be done about unemployment, they will have only a small effect. They are a way of heading off more drastic action rather than a solution to Germany's unemployment problem, which with 1,900,000 out of work is getting more and more serious.

The new measures are expected to cost the German government about £3,000m spread over three years. At £1,000m a year that is a much smaller dose of reflation than the CBI and Cabinet wets here would like. It is far less than the job creation programme brought in by the Mitterrand government in France.

The net effect of the German action will be even less, because Value Added Tax is being increased from the middle of next year to pay for the programme. The result will be to increase public spending and increase taxes; hardly Keynesian reflaction, more a case of supply side economics in reverse.

The government's aim is two-fold. It wants to encourage investment with public money in the private sector to increase the economy's long-term ability to grow. And it wants to do something special at the same time to create jobs, especially for the young unskilled who have been hit by the decline of the construction industry. The investment part of the package is the more important. The government hopes that its assistance will encourage the private sector to put up its own money, so that the total amount of investment will be ten times as large as the government contribution.

Past experience suggests that things will not be as simple as that. The effects of a similar programme in the mid-seventies were disappointing. They showed that the private sector is less impressed by government packages of this kind than it is by prospects for the economy as a whole. These cannot be greatly influenced by small changes of this kind in the level of government activity. Herr Schmidt shows no sign of being interested in really large reflaction as a way out of Germany's economic problems. The difficulties which have faced M. Mitterrand in

France will have confirmed him in this view.

Much more important to the German economy than the government measures will be what happens to interest rates. In Germany it is generally reckoned that a one percentage point drop in interest rates has the same effect as £2,000m of extra spending or tax cuts. And although job measures for the young can give short-term help, there is no basis on which Germany can hope to bring its unemployment down without a general world recovery.

The economic measures being adopted by the Chancellor are not really economic at all. They are an attempt to force his own party to back him in a confidence vote. Their very insignificance is part of their attraction. By showing that he can call and win a vote of confidence he hopes to end the constant bickering which has become such a feature of the coalition in recent months. Whether that vote alone will be enough to restore the coherence of the coalition in the months ahead is a question of direct concern to the rest of Europe and indeed to the rest of the world.

dation did not prevent the rise in unemployment.

If the policy of our present Government represents a radical break from the past, as I believe in some respects it does, it lies not in its adoption of "monetarism" — a mere glance at monetary statistics should disabuse us from this belief — but rather in its unwillingness to introduce, break down, so that the country is faced, as so often in the past, with a money wage explosion. On this issue, if his own words are to be our guide, professor Meade seems in danger of undermining his own proposals.

In reply to some criticisms of his proposals by Professor Kaldor (letter to *Financial Times*, December 30, 1981), professor Meade in effect tells us that if a target of, say, 10 per cent per annum growth in nominal GDP has been set and money wages then rose by say 20 per cent, he would not advocate restraining the rise in GDP to 10 per cent since this would result in falling employment.

If this were generally understood to be Government policy, then not only would the response undermine the aim of maintaining a stable growth of nominal money expenditure, but it would gravely prejudice the task of enforcing or maintaining the more sensible money wage-fixing arrangements which are at the heart of professor Meade's proposals. It has surely been the willingness of most governments in postwar Britain to accommodate inflationary money wage and unrealistic real wage demands that has been at the root of Britain's inflationary problem; in the end, the accommo-

dation did not prevent the rise in unemployment.

Yours sincerely,
KEN LEECH,
General Synod,
Board for Social Responsibility,
Church House,
Dean's Yard, SW1.

Right objectives

From Mr Ronald Spark Sir, I was appalled by the sanctimonious letter (February 3) in which Mr Alexander Chancellor, Editor of the *Spectator*, revealed that he had rejected an advertisement from Mr David Irving because of its "extremist" nature.

I know little or nothing of Mr Irving. It is a matter for personal judgment whether his views are extremist. But provided he remains within the bounds of the law, he is entitled to express his opinions. He is entitled to seek to reach like-minded individuals without the stamp of Mr Chancellor's approval.

The *Spectator* depends for its existence on freedom of information. Mr Chancellor has lately begun to contribute a column to a daily newspaper.

It ill becomes him to play the censor and deny to others the democratic rights he himself enjoys.

Yours truly,
RONALD SPARK,
19 The Rotings,
Rottingdean.

The wage-inflation bind

From Professor Geoffrey W. Maynard Sir, On the face of it, Professor Meade's proposals (Business feature, January 20) for the conduct of macro-economic policy represent a significant change from the past, at any rate the past up to 1979. Instead of fiscal and monetary policy being used to manage the level of real demand in the economy whilst the control of inflation is left to incomes

policy, professor Meade now proposes that fiscal and monetary policy should control nominal demand whilst intervention in the labour market is aimed at regulating employment. However, whether the new proposals would make much difference in practice depends on how the Government would behave if more rational money wage-fixing arrangements cannot be introduced or, if introduced, break down, so that the country is faced, as so often in the past, with a money wage explosion. On this issue, if his own words are to be our guide, professor Meade seems in danger of undermining his own proposals. It has surely been the willingness of most governments in postwar Britain to accommodate inflationary money wage and unrealistic real wage demands that has been at the root of Britain's inflationary problem; in the end, the accommo-

Claims to Alliance leadership

From Lord Tordoff

Sir, Your first leader today on "who is to lead the Alliance" concentrates naturally on who is to lead the SDP, a matter which Liberals should leave well alone. But insofar as it dwelt on the subsequent leadership of the Alliance, you severely understated the position of David Steel as having "many supporters as Alliance leader among the general public". The last poll on this topic (Gallup, December 11, 1981) gave him a huge lead over any of the SDP's leadership, a preference echoed even among SDP supporters.

The percentage figures as to "who do you think would be the best leader of the Alliance?" were as follows:

	All voters	SDP voters	Liberal voters
David Steel	39	38	63
Shirley Williams	22	24	14
Roy Jenkins	13	21	8
David Owen	8	7	5
William Rodgers	1	1	0
Don't know	37	9	9

Before you consider who is to lead in government, you have to determine who would best lead the Alliance to victory and into government. For that reason Mr Steel's claim should not be written off so casually. The public recognises him as the consistent advocate of many of the policies now being adopted by the SDP and as perhaps the main architect of the Alliance itself. All that has to be set in the balance against the undoubtedly superior experience of Roy Jenkins. (Although it may be thought that that experience might be best used to the country's advantage at the Treasury.) Meanwhile this factor does not seem to influence voters unduly, since in the same poll Mr Steel was ahead of both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot as currently the most preferred Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully,

TORDOFF,
House of Lords.
February 2

The Tawney tradition

From Professor Antony Flew

Sir, Several correspondents have either asserted or challenged the right to "Tawney's name" of a society which is supposed to be social democratic, as opposed to democratic or any other sort of socialist. Certainly there can be no doubt but that R. H. Tawney himself was a Clause IV socialist fully committed to the eventual "public ownership of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange."

Then in his *Equality*, first published in 1933, several times revised but never substantially revised, or even substantially revised, he argues that a majority Labour government must nationalise all of what Lenin in 1923 and Hugh Gaitskell in 1959 called "the commanding heights of the economy" (chapter VI). In the following chapter he adds: "If it succeeds in doing so, that the mopping up of the remainder will follow in good time."

Of course, some of us who grew up under R. H. Tawney might fight to argue that, had he lived longer, practical experience of nationalisation in Britain would have led him to change his mind. Certainly too his commitment to democracy always came before his commitment to socialism. In that same chapter VI he continues: "If these laudable improvements leave the British public cold, an enlightened minority have neither the right nor the power to force them down reluctant throats."

Nevertheless it was surely at least imprudent for people who want us to believe that the SDP is not socialist to call their substitute for the Fabian Society the Tawney Society.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY FLEW,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading.
February 2

Housing policy

From the Director-General of the National House-Building Council

Sir, Neil McIntosh of Shelter repeats (February 2) the fiction — for that is what it is — that tax concessions to home buyers have discouraged investment in productive industry. The facts are otherwise.

A. J. P. Taylor has correctly stated that a boom in house production in the 1950s from below 210,000 in 1951 to 365,000 in 1956 helped to lead the nation from the slump. In the post-war period, the years of high new house production have been years of relative prosperity. By contrast in the last two years, when house prices were static and housing starts were at exceptionally low levels, industry generally was in recession.

As for the decline in rented housing, the fact is that in an inflationary society, home ownership leaves the inflationary gain with the individual: renting leaves it with landlords, public or private.

It is relevant that £50m spent now on assisting council tenants of below average means to buy on the open market could "at a stroke" empty some council houses for the needy, stimulate new house production, and reduce the numbers on the dole. Moreover, the burden of mortgage payments on the erstwhile tenants would mean that they could not afford to buy imported goods. It is doubtful if there is any other public investment which could produce such a good return.

Yours sincerely,
A. W. TAIT,
58 Portland Place, W1.
February 2

Submission on Civil Service pay

From Mr Bernard Gottlieb

Sir, Today's first leader on "who is to lead the Alliance" concentrates naturally on who is to lead the SDP, a matter which Liberals should leave well alone. But insofar as it dwelt on the subsequent leadership of the Alliance, you severely understated the position of David Steel as having "many supporters as Alliance leader among the general public".

Senior civil servants have never negotiated with unions about their own salaries. Whether the merit of what the Government conceded at the end of last year's strikes or the live of the Megaw Committee, should one assess the Treasury messengers simply because they bring news of Government decisions?

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD GOTTLIEB,
The Reform Club,
Pal Mall, SW1.

From Mr Peter Hordern, MP for Horsham and Crawley (Conservative)

Sir, If you are right to surmise that the Treasury evidence to the Megaw committee on Civil Service pay shows that the 4 per cent limit on pay increases does not mean what it says, and that any extra sum negotiated by the Civil Service may come simply from the contingency reserve, then we are in a serious position. Serious because the practice of pay in the Civil Service is being established through a sophisticated comparability exercise for the Government service that is valid is the comparison with what the country can produce and can afford. And that cannot be more than 4 per cent.

Between 1970 and 1981 wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industry quadrupled. This is a far worse record

than any of our industrial competitors, and has surely led to the very high number of these now out of work. The Civil Service awards in public sector pay and other comparability exercises, however, seem to have taken no account of the dreadful but inevitable consequences of too much pay in our productive industry. They have simply forged ahead regardless.

In 1980-81 Civil Service pay rose by 23.5 per cent to £4,627m. In the NHS pay rose by 31.3 per cent to £5,266m. In 1980-81, having risen by 21.7 per cent the previous year, although these increases probably reflect the extra 67,000 people recruited since June 1979. Public corporations, apart, that is, from the nationalised industries, increased their pay in 1980 by 16.5 per cent to £2,007m. University of Gloucester, by 21.4 per cent in 1979-80, followed, if anything, by Sussex University in 1980-81, polytechnics by 26.1 per cent in 1980-81.

In engineering, in construction, in production of motor vehicles and steel, our output is significantly less than it was ten years ago. What kind of system can it be that allows pay in the public sector to be compared to the ruinous increases paid in the productive sector, which has put so many out of work in industry, while the numbers are still growing? In central government as a whole, the only comparable exercise for the Government service that is valid is the comparison with what the country can produce and can afford. And that cannot be more than 4 per cent.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HORDERN,
House of Commons,
February 3.

Arsenii Roginskii

From Professor Geoffrey Best and others

Sir, We are very disturbed by reports reaching the West about the recent trial in Leningrad of our professional colleague, the historian Arsenii Roginskii.

Roginskii was one of the outstanding students of the internationally known linguist and literary historian, Yuri Lotman. Since his graduation in 1968, he has published a number of distinguished articles on nineteenth and early twentieth century social thought in Russia, some of them in the West.

In June 1981 his reader's ticket to the Leningrad Public Library was revoked on the grounds that he had "used material from the manuscript departments for illegal publication abroad". He was subsequently arrested, and in early December sentenced to four years imprisonment by the Leningrad City Court under Article 196 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, which deals with the forgery of "official documents which confer rights or exempt from obligations". The documents in question appear to have been letters from official institutions requesting access for him to certain archives.

We would urge the Soviet judicial authorities to reconsider the case of Arsenii Roginskii, and to dismiss the charges against him on appeal.

Yours etc,

GEOFFREY BEST,

R. H. HILTON,

MAURICE CRANSTON,

DAVID MARQUAND,

R. H. C. DAVIS,

BRIAN PULLAN,



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE

February 4: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, took the chair at the Export Conference which was held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester and in the afternoon visited the Ancoats Youth Centre.

His Royal Highness, who travelled by air from the Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

The Queen will attend the Commonwealth Day Observance Service at Westminster Abbey on March 8.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. A. L. Simon and Miss H. E. Mallinson

The engagement is announced between Peregrine Anthony Litton, second son of Brigadier and Mrs E. C. L. Simon, of Chilham, Hampshire, and Hilary Paul Mallinson, BSC, RCP, of Embriaco, Isle of Wight, and Ella Lady Mallinson, of The Gateways, London, SW3.

Mr J. D. Carrington and Miss J. M. Caplin

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Carrington, of London, N14, and Judy, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs M. Caplin, of London, NW11.

Mr R. O. E. Cooper and Miss M. J. Holland

The engagement is announced between Oliver, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. B. Cooper, of Brickett Hill, Great Brickett, Ipswich, Suffolk, and Mrs M. March, wife of Melbourne, Australia, and Alison Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Brady, of 16 Selwood Terrace, London, SW7.

Mr C. E. Spencer and Miss N. K. Katrak

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Spencer, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Nicola, elder daughter of the late Mr H. S. Katrak and Mrs M. Katrak, of Beech, Hampshire.

Mr A. H. Hope and Miss J. J. Johnston

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Hope, of Fonthill, Wiltshire, and Rosanna, daughter of Major Ian Johnstone, of Brixton, Devon, Wiltshire, and of Mrs Susan Day.

Dr K. R. Mayne and Miss D. M. Staunton

The engagement is announced between Keith, son of Mr and Mrs K. J. Mayne, of Wimbleton, London, and Donna, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Staunton, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

Luncheon

Association of British Herb Growers and Producers

The Association of British Herb Growers and Producers held a luncheon at the House of Commons yesterday, by courtesy of Mr John J. Wells, MP, in honour of Lord Ferrers, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Reception

Lord Mayor of Westminster, The Lord Lieutenant, Greater London, Brian Phillips, was present at a reception given at City Hall last night by the Lord Mayor of Westminster for the Westminster winners of the Queen's Awards for Export and Technology in 1980 and 1981. The other guests included The Hon Peter Brooke, MP, Mr Alan Wheeler, MP, Mr Derek Allen, Mr Geoffrey Edwards and Mr Keith Grant.

Service dinner

HMS Royal Arthur

Mr John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society, was the guest of honour at a guest night dinner held at HMS Royal Arthur, the Royal Navy Party Officer Leadership School, at Corsham, Wiltshire last night. Commander C. R. Green executive officer of the establishment, presided.

Alexandra Rose Ball

The Alexandra Rose Ball will be held on Thursday, May 12, at Grosvenor Park, London, W1, from 8.30 pm to 2.00 am. Tickets are available at £25.00 each, including dinner and a lucky numbered ball programme, from Mrs B. Weston, Castlemead, Buntingford, RG13 8PF. The chairman of the committee is Lady Bellinger and the junior committee is jointly organized by Miss Sarah Frampton and Miss Clare Bardsley.

Moreover... Miles Kington

Our recent list of worst-selling books for the rare book trade was so successful that we are making another innovation today. This is a new service for those who like classical records, but find the stuff on the best-selling classical list rather heavy going. For them and for all those who have decided that concert music is not nearly as bad as they once thought, we present:

Classical Records: The Monster-Selling List

1. **Plácido Domingo Sings Julio Iglesias**. "O Mein Papa", "My Heart Belongs to Daddy" and 18 other massive hits, with the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra. (OTT 45910, £5.99, also cassette.)

2. **James Galway and His Golden Flute: Themes for the Great Silent Orchestra**. (Mogador PVC 495100, also on cassette, £5.99.)

3. **Plácido Domingo**: "It's Easy to Tango!" Step-by-step instructions by the king of Latin music, together with life-size foot charts, free bow-tie and souvenir booklet of Buenos Aires. (Supertex 419500, £5.99, also in paperback.)

COURT AND SOCIAL

The Prince of Wales will be admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Pewterers' Company at Pewterers' Hall, EC2, on March 10.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend a presentation ceremony at the Albert Hall, followed by a presentation service at Westminster Cathedral, on March 10.

The Duke of Kent, patron of the Leukaemia Research Fund, will attend a charity greyhound race meeting at White City Stadium on March 30.

The Duchess of Kent, patron of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club, will attend a members' dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on March 31.

Princess Alexandra will take The Lord High Admiral's Divisions at the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, on April 7.

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Dinners

Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785

A dinner was held at the Army and Navy Club last night to celebrate founders' day and to entertain members of the Admiralty Board. Admiral Sir David Williams presided and the other speakers were Mr Peter Blaker, MP and Admiral Sir Dennis Casidi.

Material Society of Great Britain

Mr Robert Smith, Chairman of the Material Society of Great Britain, welcomed members and guests at a dinner held at the Carlton Club, London last night. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu was the guest speaker. Among those present were:

Lord Soames, Mr C. H. Bird, Miss C. Tait, Mr G. C. Clark, Miss A. Conroy, Mrs M. Fairhurst, Mr N. J. Fisher, Dr G. G. Fox, Mr D. G. Gurney, Mr J. R. Hobson, Mr N. W. Wyke-Parker.

Association of Lancastrians in London

The Association of Lancastrians in London held a City dinner last night at the Porters' Room. Mr Peter Armitage was in the chair and Mr John Marshall-Fogg and Mr W. M. Fernie also spoke. Among those present were:

Mr John and Lady Tunney, Sir Desmond and Lady St John, Sir Robert and Lady Somerville, Mr and Mrs G. R. P. Pigott and Mrs M. R. Pigott and Mrs M. R. Wyke-Parker.

University news

Army Undergraduate Awards

The Army Undergraduate Awards Board has awarded bursaries to the following from October 1, 1981, pending the naming of a permanent successor to Lord Hunter. At its meeting on February 10, the committee approved a recommendation that he be appointed until

the council ruled that future appointments to the office of vice-chancellor and principal should be for a fixed term.

Alexandra Rose Ball

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Moreover... Miles Kington

Aires. (Supertex 419500, £5.99, also in paperback.)

4. **James Galway and his Platinum Flute: Saturday Night in Old Belfast!** The knees-up record to end all knees-up records, with the likes of Murphy's Bar and the Massed Bands of the SAS. (Hart 409510, £5.99, also on video.)

5. **Sing Along with Plácido Domingo!** The darling of the late-night chick opera party crowd in concert with the Royal Covent Garden Opera House audience, taking nineteen encores, cheeky devil. (Wallum 900145, £5.99, also in mono.)

6. **James Galway and his Diamond Flute: The James Joyce Centenary Album**, with Joyce's verses read by Pam Ayres. (Harp 954100, £5.99, with many photos of Frank Delaney.)

7. **The John Williams' No Gimmick LP: Just One Guitar and No Messing About**. Honest, Well, with Guest Stars Cleo Laine, John Dankworth and Andre Previn. But otherwise no gimmicks. Backing by The Who. (Glitter 001954, £5.99, also autographed, £50.)

8. **Plácido Domingo sings Lullabies**. Yes, go to sleep with the Barry Manilow operatic baritone. (Barbiturite 590104, £5.99, in vanilla, orange or cinnamon.)

9. **The James Galway and his Nuclear-Powered Flute: Tunes from the Great Commercial Jingles**. (Harp 910054, £5.99, also in giant, economy and budget pack.)

10. **James Galway and his Nuclear-Powered Flute: The James Joyce Centenary Album**, with Joyce's verses read by Pam Ayres. (Harp 954100, £5.99, also in vinyl, orange or cinnamon.)

11. **Plácido Domingo sings Lullabies**. Yes, go to sleep with the Barry Manilow operatic baritone. (Barbiturite 590104, £5.99, in vanilla, orange or cinnamon.)

12. **The James Galway and his Diamond Flute: A 1980 Party Album!** Dance the night away with Plácido Domingo, Major Stanley Halls, the Green Howards, who died in 1972 and is being offered for sale anonymously.

The auction will be the first public sale of a second World War VC and the medal could fetch £22,000.

Move on church repair charges

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England's right to charge certain landowners for the cost of repairs to the local parish church should be phased out over the next 20 years, according to an official recommendation which will be debated by the General Synod later this month.

Many landowners have accepted the liability, which is a factor taken into account in assessing the value of the freehold. Some of them, such as Oxford and Cambridge colleges, perform their duties with alacrity. But for historical reasons, it is quite possible for an owner of land, even a mere householder, to have a legal liability of which he knows nothing.

The synod will be advised to seek the abolition of this right only gradually, as to end it suddenly might seem to be a form of confiscation.

Such ancient custom, enforceable in law, gives parochial church councils the right in some cases to send the bill for structural repairs to owners of land who have

inherited that liability in their title deeds.

The original responsibility of the landowner, who may also have been the patron of the living of that parish, may have been divided in many directions. For example, if the land was sold in parcels, each subsequent owner of such a parcel becomes liable for the whole repair bill, if the local parish church decides to pursue it.

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OBITUARY

PROFESSOR F. T. C. CARTER

Modern methods of teaching foreign languages

Professor F. T. C. Carter, Professor of modern languages in the Department of European Studies, Loughborough University of Technology, died on January 30. He was 45.

Frank Carter was a Midlander, educated at King Edward's School, Edgbaston; Birmingham University; and University College, Bangor.

He joined the University of Loughborough in 1967, was promoted to a senior lecturer in 1974 and became Professor of German in 1976.

Previously, he had taught at Manor Park Grammar School, Nuneaton, from 1958-63, and at Highbury Technical College, Portsmouth from 1963-67.

Deeply concerned with advanced language teaching

MR SIGMUND POLLITZER

A correspondent writes:

Sigmund Pollitzer, first in Cyprus and subsequently in Italy, developing various techniques for capturing on paper his impression of his surroundings. For 20 years he was a regular visitor to Rome and Venice, where he painted and drew again and again, in loving detail, the architecture and sculpture of the Queen Mary.

After an unhappy period in the army at the beginning of the war, he settled for a while in a country cottage at Hurtmore near Godalming, where he produced a dazzling series of pen and ink drawings - landscapes, portraits and many, characteristically vivid studies of sunflowers and tree-trunks.

But as soon as he could, he went to live in the

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SIR DOUGLAS GLOVER

J. D. R. T. I. writes:

As a former colleague may I add a comment on your obituary of Sir Douglas Glover. Wise, gentle, kind, with a great gift of friendship, he had a splendid sense of humour. He loved to talk and showed great courage when he knew he had cancer.

In his latter years he was privately happy with his second wife, Eleanor, in his garden at Freudenberg, looking after his roses with his beloved labrador at his side. He much enjoyed being host to the Thatchers on holiday both when the Conservatives were in Opposition and in Government; also last year to Prince Philip during the European four-in-hand competition in Kanton Zug.

He remained a staunch believer in Conservative policies.

MR DONALD BOWIE

Risky decision facing brokers . . . Amstrad still riding high

Uncertainty over Futures Exchange

Senior partners of the Stock Exchange's 250 broking and jobbing firms should be told today that they can take up membership of Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe pronounced Liffe) will be at their own risk. (Philip Robinson writes.)

No decision has been made by the Exchange Council on whether to change its rules to allow members to operate in a dual capacity in Liffe while maintaining separate capacity in the Stock Exchange.

Mr Peter Wills, deputy chairman of the Stock Exchange and the man who has headed a committee to look at how exchange members would fit in with Liffe, said yesterday that the council had made no firm decisions because there was no clear idea of how Liffe would work in practice.

What they have done is to set out guidelines which effectively say that the council could change its mind at any time depending on how Liffe progresses.

Three weeks of intense pressure, largely from the market's leading gilt brokers, ensured that no vote was taken last Tuesday when the council met to consider proposals about a change in the exchange rule book.

The exchange is having to decide on a question of principle. Bowing to pressure from some of

its members, the council has been looking at ways of allowing members to act in a dual capacity role in Liffe while preserving an argument for separate capacity which it intends to put before the Restrictive Practices Court possibly next year or in 1984.

The Office of Fair Trading has already decided that the Stock Exchange rule book, which says jobbers must only make a market and brokers must only act as an agent, embodies a restrictive practice.

The brokers do not want any rule changes which might restrict their performance in Liffe. However, all members, alert to changing business of the exchange, will be concerned that rule changes could dilute its argument in the courts.

However, the Stock Exchange has already demonstrated its flexibility by allowing jobbers' overseas subsidiaries to act both as principals and agents within their countries.

What the brokers have to decide in the next 10 days is whether they are prepared to risk the £30,000 now needed to buy one of the 400 dealing seats just 30 yards from their bastion of separate capacity at the Corn Exchange.

The 25 firms who have already bought seats at the earlier and cheaper price of £20,000, before Stock Exchange had considered their view, knew they were taking a risk. What the council has now said clearly is that anyone who wants to join them will do so on the same basis.

But it is still arguable whether membership of Liffe should carry a stock exchange health warning.

It has been open for a year and is profitable, and another four hospitals are under construction or planned. Equity is needed for these investments, he said.

Property development, where Lovell earns some £1m from rental income, will continue to be expanded. Some 400 houses at the top end of the market were built last year and the group aims to increase its land stocks.

Lovell is a market leader in partnership housing with local authorities and further developments are planned.

Sir Peter said the current year would be tough going, but trading had started well. "Those who believe that the construction industry might be used as a vehicle for reflating the economy are in my view likely to be disappointed, no matter what cogent arguments are raised in its favour," he said.

The group is forecasting that this year dividends will at least be maintained — it was lifted 14 per cent this year to 11.2 gross.

LONSDALE

Library Sale

Lonsdale Universal is to offer its bookselling division

a leading supplier of library books around the world — to shareholders to raise money to support its main businesses.

Lonsdale is currently working with Kleinwort, Benson, its financial advisers, on a scheme which will give the division a separate public quotation.

Borrowings now stand at £13.7m.

Lonsdale is pushing ahead in areas showing best growth potential. In current market conditions, this is better done from within its own resources than forward selling to financial institutions.

One such project is the joint venture into developing private hospitals with Sefton Holdings. The first hospital, Clare Park Clinic,

director, and Mr Derek Bond, the division's United Kingdom technical director, have been appointed Databab's joint managing directors.

Databab will keep its own identity in design and manufacturing, and also retain responsibility for marketing its products in the United Kingdom. Overseas, however, marketing will in future be strengthened by the existing network of Bell and Howell Companies, Mr Bond said.

This is expected to lead to a substantial increase in export sales, especially as Databab's advanced equipment for the processing of high-speed and transient waveform complements Bell and Howell's own transducers, signal amplifiers and data recorders.

The group will now be able to offer a comprehensive product range, extending from the capture and storage of data to its retrieval and examination, as well as integrated systems for industrial, medical and military requirements.

Braid Group has acquired T. Simister for £490,000 cash. Simister operates a Ford main dealer in Macclesfield. The book value of the net assets at December 31, amounted to £392,000 and the pretax profit for the year to August 31 was £84,500. The acquisition adds a second Ford main dealership to the group.

Munton Brothers is to acquire Lilygold, a private company. The price will be £250,000 in either cash or ordinary shares in Munton, which when placed on behalf of the vendor will provide a net sum of £250,000 after commission and expenses; and 47,190 ordinary shares in Munton which the vendors will retain for minimum of a year, together with an amount equal to 30 per cent of the adjusted taxable trading profits of Lilygold for the year to April 30, 1983.

Acceptances of the ord. offer include an acceptance by Castro, wholly owned by Burmah, in respect of 17.42 mrd. ord. shares (16.5 per cent of the ordinary share capital) and 0.18 per cent of the total voting share capital) which were purchased on December 18, 1981, before the offers were announced.

Other pursuant to the offers no shares in Croda have been acquired or agreed to be acquired by Burmah since December 18.

Bell and Howell, the international information systems company, had acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Data Laboratories, the Mitcham (Surrey)-based maker of the Catalab range — currently market leader in the United Kingdom of high-technology instrumentation.

Data Laboratories will form part of the international electronics and instruments division of Bell and Howell, the British company responsible for operations on Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr Steven Warman, DataLab's founder and managing

partner, has joined the board of the new company.

Tuchman is the leading dry cleaner in Indianapolis, state capital of Indiana, where it has 28 retail shops. Other activities include apparel master garment rental, and some commercial



Alan Sugar: market overcoming its prejudice

Hi-fi maker's soaring shares

Amstrad Consumer Electronics, the hi-fi manufacturer of Totternhoe, has been riding high since its ordinary shares came to market in April 1980. The offer price of 85p was oversubscribed 10 times, and the shares have been on an upward trend ever since (Drew Johnston writes).

This week's 25p rise in the price

to 205p comes less than a week ahead of the half-year results.

Demand is outrunning supply

at the moment, he says. Amstrad

concentrates on racked hi-fi sets, although there are plans to

introduce the increasingly popular micro hi-fi systems.

Another big seller has been citizens' band radios, where demand has settled since Christmas. Amstrad is the United Kingdom's biggest supplier.

One problem the company is slowly overcoming is institutional bias toward the shares. Market opinion initially suspected that Mr Sugar was a bright entrepreneur who took his company to market because it had run out of steam. However, a proven ability to design products in demand has persuaded the stock market that Amstrad is a good longer-term investment.

Mr Sugar's formula has been to produce United Kingdom-designed hi-fi equipment with components from the Far East, although CB sets are Japanese.

New products will make increasing use of microchip technology and will expand the company's range.

No exports have been made to the Far East, nor are there plans for exports to North America. "It is not a good market, there is too much dumping of cheap Japanese imports," he said.

A recovery has been staged in exports to Europe. Demand in the home market has been so great that this is where the company has concentrated its efforts.

Amstrad has now entered the "close season" on sales and profit forecasts. Next week's results should show a substantial increase in sales. On past performance, overhead costs have been under tight control. If this trend has been continued, half-year profits should be good.

Lec looks good for growth

City opinion holds that Lec Refrigeration is one manufacturing company which has its priorities right (Drew Johnston writes). Expanded production has been aimed at the big growth area in the domestic refrigeration market — fridges-freezers.

Lec has a firm export base and is strong on after-sales service. It is also financially sound. An absence of balance sheet debt, an employed and tight overall management control have made it an attractive growth stock in the household market.

This profile and a market capitalisation of about £11m has also made it the subject of takeover speculation from time to time. But a close family and director shareholding of about 50 per cent of the issued capital, and the board presence of Mr David Purley, son of Mr Charles Purley, chairman and founder, makes a takeover bid an unlikely prospect in the medium term.

Going all out for volume growth at the expense of gross margins while in the middle of recession calls for a strong nerve, but that is what has happened.

Profits have also been growing with pre-tax figures of £1.6m in 1979, £2.4m in 1980, and market expectations of £2.9m for 1981. The prospective dividend yield for 1981 is 5.0 and p/e is 5.3.



ITALY

The Italian Government lowered petrol prices yesterday by an average of 4.3 per cent, because prices of many products are falling on international markets. This is the second time in three years it has been cut in price in 32 years.

• Fiat, Italy's leading car maker, said yesterday that it will lay off 40,000 car and steel workers for one week next month and 60,000 workers for another week in April because of the number of unsold cars. It has already made 60,000 men, half its workforce, idle for two weeks this year.

W GERMANY

West Germany's industrial production in December, adjusted for seasonal factors, was 2 per cent lower than November, but was up about 0.5 per cent from December, 1980. It was announced yesterday. Output were unchanged compared with November but up 1.9 per cent on the year before.

The manufacturers' association said it was worried by the increase in sales of foreign cars, particularly West German, and a fall in French exports. It said this was due partly to new foreign models and also the difference in inflation rates between France and Germany.

BELGIUM

Japan will be unable to meet more demands after recent "unique and unilateral concessions" to redress its trade surplus with the European Economic Community. Mr Kunihiko Saito, deputy head of the Japanese mission to the EEC, told a press conference in Brussels. "It is now up to the Europeans to take advantage of the new possibilities."

JAPAN

Japan's Finance Ministry has appointed a 12-member advisory group of bankers, traders, industrialists and academics to study ways in deal with developments in Japanese and overseas financial markets following enforcement of the new foreign exchange control laws in December 1980. The study group on basic international financial problems will discuss the possibility of a Tokyo offshore dollar market and the merits and demerits of the floating exchange rate system and trade and financial friction between Japan and Western countries.

CANADA

Canada will lend Can\$600m (£268m) to Canadian companies involved in the construction of the Soviet-Euro-Asian gas pipeline. External affairs minister Mark MacGuigan said on Wednesday. The loan, to be granted by the Economic Development Corporation to several Canadian enterprises, will create 16,000 jobs.

WALL STREET

New York, Feb 4. — Prices opened lower in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 7.52 points on Wednesday, was off 0.66 pt to 1,02.18m. The dividend for the year is being maintained at 21p per share with a 12.86p final. On a current cost basis, the group incurred a pretax loss of £473,000 against a profit the previous year of £188,000.

The group, which is 62.4 per cent owned by ICI, tried to improve production efficiency but this was not enough to offset higher costs.

The 1981 accounts include a charge of £300,000 for plant closure and redundancy costs at Aberdeen, but this was largely offset by an exceptional credit of £200,030 in respect of local rates adjustment.

Borrowings were approaching £7m by the year end, up from £5.3m the previous year, but these peak in December owing to the seasonal nature of fertilizer buying, and for part of the year the group has a net cash position.

News of the results boosted the share price 3p to 186p, where it yields 11.3 per cent and is approaching its 1981-82 high of 195p.

Mr Robert White, chairman of Blundell-Permoglaze

Half year dividend has been held at 2.25p gross per ordinary share, though total payout for the year is up from 6.85p to 8p gross.

Turnover slipped from £10.92m to £9.93m and dividend at the half year is cut from 4p to 2p. Earnings per share were 0.64p against 2.64p.

Mr Philip Steinberg, chairman, notes the serious plight of the furniture industry, pointing out that the company has succeeded in earning a profit, and reports that there has been a marginal

LATEST RESULTS

Company: Sales: Profit: Earnings: Div. Pay date: Year's total:

Blundell-P. (F) 25,723.7 2,651(1.6) 15,610(1.6) — 5,614.8

Glenfield Lamp (F) 12,535.2 2,030(2.0) 1,265(0.7) — (—)

Great Northern Unit (F) 37,200.0 4,134(4.4) 2,907(1.4) 10.85 14,714.7

S.A.I. (F) 102,192.11 9,933(1.49) 6,190(0.41) 214(7.4) 7(4) (8.5)

Smith Bros (F) 2,728.11 4,749.00 3,747(0.41) 0.51(1) 25/3 (2.5)

Stonehill (F) 9,933(0.92) 0.64(2.84) 0.64(2.84) 214(7.4) 7(4) (8.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on income per share. Earnings in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.425. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net of tax.

PLATINUM was at £197.95 per ounce.

SILVER was at £1.02 per ounce.

COFFEE was at £1.25 per kg.

COKE was at £1.02 per tonne.

COAL was at £1.02 per tonne.

COAL GAS was at £1.02 per m³.

COAL OIL was at £1.02 per litre.

COAL TAR was at £1.02 per tonne.

COAL WASHING was at £1.02 per ton

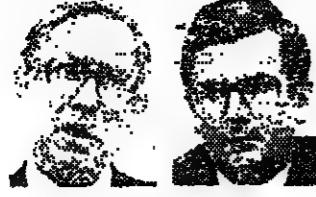
BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

ICL heads for the City

Businessmen who take Government money and occasionally honours — John De Lorean, Sir Michael Edwards (BL), Sir Peter Parker (BR) and Lord Kearington of British National Oil Corporation tend to lose their City clout the moment they take the Queen's shilling.

Will Christopher Laidlaw (chairman) and Robb Wilmot (managing director) of ICL, our leading computer maker,



ICL's Laidlaw and Wilmot

stand out in this dismal crowd? Yesterday Mr Laidlaw and his right-hand man met a gaggle of City institutions and stockbrokers, one lot in the morning and the other in the afternoon, to convince them that they, (and the group) had a future.

Mr Wilmot, one must remember is the year's best paid 36-year-old (£100,000 a year) with a Wimbledon house worth nearly £300,000 (which is on Lord Grade or Ruth Halpern of Burton?). Moreover, the dynamic duo had the City's money men eating out of their hands at the end of an hour long session.

Briefly, ICL, recently the butt of a Government £200m rescue, is on target for around £30m of profits after 1980-81's £50m of losses, and many more deals like the one with Fujitsu of Japan are on the way. Promises, they say, are gifts for fools, and ones made informally can only be for idiots. Whatever, the duo yesterday told the City what it wanted to hear.

This may not be the moment to say so, but if you fancy your chances with Red Ken and Blue Maggie, why not call London Transport, where a successor to the embattled Sir Peter Masefield as £36,000 a year chairman of LT is being sought. Tyzack & Co., the headhunters, I hear, have been let off the leash and ordered to bring back somebody, preferably in his or her early 50s who from this March or so could take on one or possibly two five-year terms.

Life on the Left Bank

To the relief of the rather conservative staff of France's second largest bank, Credit Lyonnais, their new chairman is Jean Defuisseaux, aged 56, who for the last 10 years has been in charge of the international department. There had been fear that the government might choose a Communist ideologue like Philippe Herzog.

Defuisseaux cooperated with the Left under his Resistance pseudonym Jean-Pierre Baret and he was largely responsible for preparing the Socialist Party's plan for the nationalization of the French banking sector. Credit Lyonnaise was nationalized just after the war and the government will merely take over the minority held by employees. Ironically, the employees' shareholders may now receive only 342F for their stock instead of 711F as originally promised.

Defuisseaux takes over from a close collaborator of former President Giscard D'Estaing, Claude Pierre-Brossellet.

Here ends the third week of the new People column, and here begins a new editor. From Tuesday morning, I shall be handing over to my colleague, Peter Wainwright, whom I shall command to you. As for me, I shall be occupying this space on Mondays only with Inter-City, Business News' new regional column. See you Monday.

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Philip G. Ratcliffe has been appointed managing director of UTP Packaging Company. He succeeds Mr Sidney A. Bailey who will continue in his capacity as chairman.

Mr William R. O. Griffiths has been appointed a director of Wimpey Leech.

Mr Walter Teffer has been appointed to the board of Lovell Bros as finance director.

Dr Ian Anderson has been appointed chairman of the international fragrance and flavour company PPF which was formed by the recent merger of Proprietary Perfumes, Food Industries and Bertrand Frères.

Mr Peter Samuel has been appointed chairman of Samuel Properties. He succeeds Viscount Beaumont, who has retired.

Mr Peter Paine, managing director of Tyne Tees Television, and Mr Robert Phillips, managing director of Central Independent Television have been appointed to the board of Independent Television News.

Mr Neville Simms has been appointed to the board of Tarmac Construction.

Mr George Andrews has been appointed a director of S. Simpson. Mrs Andrews has been a director of the retail subsidiary company, Simpson (Piccadilly) since January 1977.

Peter Wilson-Smith on the progress of proposals to reform London's insurance market

The Lloyd's Bill to bring up to date the archaic rules and procedures of the London insurance market where the rich and famous stake their fortunes, lurched another small step forward in its tortuous path through Parliament this week.

The Bill — which will modernize self-regulatory procedures dating back to the 1871 Lloyd's Act — has caused deep divisions among the 20,000 underwriting members of Lloyd's, among those who actually work in the market and among the Lloyd's broking community.

Despite the intensive examination the Bill was subjected to by the House of Commons committee headed by the incisive Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, divisions still remain. But in face of delaying tactics by Conservative backbenchers on Wednesday night, the Bill looks set to continue on its course.

The motion to start the report stage of the Bill was finally carried without a division on Wednesday and providing more time is found for the Bill, which seems likely, the next stage will be to consider amendments. Although some 23 amendments were tabled the Speaker has whittled these down to two covering the main issues of legal "immunity" for the new ruling council and "divestment" — the clause which would force brokers to sell off their underwriting interests.

It is clear that another two-hour session may be found to debate these two issues and Lloyd's itself remains confident. Mr Peter Miller, the Lloyd's committee member who has had the inescapable task of trying to pilot the Bill through, said: "We are confident that the Government will find further time to enable the examination of the amendments to be concluded and to allow the Bill to move to a third reading and then to the House of Lords."

Mr Miller feels the Bill could get the Royal Assent by mid-summer and remains adamant that Lloyd's has no intention of making any more compromises.

However, the opponents of the Bill are still set on forcing through changes. Mr Malcolm Pearson, of Lloyd's broker Pearson Webb Springfield, has been campaigning fiercely to get the immunity clause removed from the Bill. Mr Pearson, who has been working closely with Conservative backbenchers, said yesterday that the battle would continue.

"The market is now against this Bill and I think it is very foolish to blunder on with it," he said. Mr Pearson claims it is foolish of Lloyd's to include Clause 14, the immunity clause, when it risks bringing down the Bill, and he believes that Wednesday night's debate showed as much.

"It showed that there are seven to eight Tory MPs who object strongly enough to Clause 14 to do everything they can to frustrate the Bill," he says.

Certainly the possibility of the Tory backbenchers talking the Bill out still cannot be discounted. They demonstrated on Wednesday night that they were capable of doing so although it seemed very clear that the Bill's opponents did not want to kill it altogether.

1978: Following a succession of scandals Lloyd's decides to set up a working party under former High Court Judge Sir Harry Fisher to examine and recommend on its self-regulatory powers.

June 1980: Fisher Report is published and recommends wide ranging changes to bring the insurance market's procedures up to date. It urges setting up a new ruling council for the market with non-working underwriting representatives, a wider range of panelaries and divestment of underwriting agents by insurance brokers. Report includes a draft

bill which would transfer to newly-formed council the rate-making and disciplinary powers vested in a general meeting of members.

Now 1980: At Albert Hall meeting Lloyd's members vote for introduction of Lloyd's bill based on Fisher Report proposals — excluding divestment.

Jan 1981: Newly formed External Names Association decides to fight for changes in Bill.

May 1981: House of Commons committee headed by Mr Michael Meacher shocks Lloyd's by demanding both divestment and divorce.

July 1981: Lloyd's members vote for divestment but not for divorce and Commons committee agrees.

Dec 1981: Commons committee rejects petition from Alexander Howden, a Lloyd's broker with extensive underwriting interests, to remove divestment clause from Bill.

Jan 1982: Opposition grows to Clause 14 which would give new ruling council of Lloyd's immunity from being sued for damages by members. Conservative backbenchers threaten to try to block Bill unless Lloyd's compromises.

1982: Opposition to Bill continues to grow as the market becomes increasingly concerned about the implications of the proposed changes.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Equities retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1981/82 High Low Stock	Price Chg Yield	Int. Gross Div Yield	1981/82 High Low Company	Price Chg per cent % P/E	Gross Div Yield	1981/82 High Low Company	Price Chg per cent % P/E	Gross Div Yield	1981/82 High Low Company	Price Chg per cent % P/E	Gross Div Yield	1981/82 High Low Company	Price Chg per cent % P/E	Gross Div Yield	1981/82 High Low Company	Price Chg per cent % P/E	
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Law Report February 5 1982 House of Lords

Award over frustrated oil deal upheld

BP Exploration Co (Libya) Ltd v Hunt
Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook
(Speeches delivered February 4)

The House of Lords, in what was said to be the first contested case brought under the Law Reform (Frustrated Contracts) Act 1943, held that where one party to a contract made in 1960 relinquished its concession in Libya, had obtained a valuable benefit from the other party before the contract was frustrated by the political acts of the revolutionary Libyan government in 1971, the party conferring the benefit under section 1(3) of the 1943 Act for a sum to be awarded such sum representing the value of the benefit as the court considered just.

Section 1(3) of the 1943 Act provides that "any party to the contract has, by reason of anything done by any other party thereto in, or for the purpose of, the performance of the contract, obtained a valuable benefit... before the time of discharge, the party shall receive from him by the other party such sum (if any), not exceeding the value of the said benefit to the party obtaining it, as the court considers just..."

By section 1(3): "Where any contract to which this Act applies contains a provision which, upon the true construction of the contract, is intended to have effect in the event of circumstances arising which operate, or would but for the said provision, tend to frustrate the contract, or is intended to give effect to the said provision and shall only give effect to the foregoing section of this Act to such extent, if any, as appears to the court to be consistent with the said provision."

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, Mr Nicholas Lyell, QC, and Mr Peregrin Simon for Mr Hunt; Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC, Mr Iain Milligan and Mr R. G. Wood for BP.

LORD BRANDON said that in May 1975, BP began an action against Mr Neilson Bunker Hunt in the Commercial Court alleging that a contract governed by English law made between Hunt and BP in 1960 for the grant of a non-partnership half of an oil concession to Hunt in Libya, had been frustrated as a result of the expropriation by the Libyan government of BP's share in the concession, and claimed against Hunt, inter alia, such sum as the court might consider just under section 1(3) of the 1943 Act.

The contract was governed by English law and the action tried by Mr Justice Robert Goff over 57 days in 1977 and 1978. He gave two reserved judgments (1979) 1 WLR 783 (on the basis of which he made an order for the payment by BP of an aggregate principal sum of US \$101,534 under section 1(3) of the 1943 Act, with interest thereon from June 14, 1974 of US \$4,774,289; and (b) a further principal sum of £5,663,399, with interest thereon from the same date of £3,060,219.

The Court of Appeal dismissed both claims and allowed an appeal against the judge's order and refused leave to present a petition of appeal to the House. Leave for Hunt to appeal was, however, given by the appeal committee, no doubt in part at least because this appeared to have been the first contested case under the 1943 Act since it came into force.

The grounds of appeal to the House were limited to two points. The first important one was that having regard to the terms of the contract between the parties and

the date of appeal delivered February 4)

In considering whether a prisoner had committed repeated offences against prison discipline it did not have to be shown that he had repeated the same offence. It was sufficient that he was a persistent offender who had committed a variety of offences. Mr Justice Forbes held when referring an application for judicial review by way of certiorari to quash a decision of the Board of Visitors of Dartmoor Prison made on August 24, 1979, that the court could not have power to adjudicate the offence charged.

The applicant in person; Mr Christopher Symons for the board of visitors.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that at the time he was charged, the applicant was serving a four-year sentence for drug offences. His prison performance was appalling and he had managed to collect 249 days loss of remission for a variety of offences.

Following a scuffle on August 17, 1979, the applicant was charged with assaulting a fellow prisoner. The matter came before the prison governor who referred it to the board of visitors under rule 51(2) of the Prison Rules (SI

In the Lord of hosts, Moses said that ye shall not eat thereof. — Exodus 12: 12.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BIRTHS

ANDREWS—On 3rd February 1982 at Queen's Hospital, Romford, Essex, to Charles and Margaret Andrews, 26, of 188, St. Thomas' Road, London E1 (husband of John). Another brother, David, was born on 2nd January.

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, 188, St. Thomas' Road, London E1 (husband of John). Son of James and Barbara.

BLAKER—On 1st February, to Barbara, 26, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of John). Son of Anthony Blaker.

BOYLE—On February 3rd, 1982, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Michael and Margaret Boyle, 31, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of John). Daughter, a sister for Michael.

BURTON—On February 4th, to Michael and Margaret Burton, 31, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of John).

COHEN—On Friday 3rd, to Daniel and Judith, 30, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Judith). Son of David Cohen.

DODD—On February 4th, to David and Linda, 30, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Linda).

LEWIS—On 5th February, to Linda and John, 26, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Linda).

NICHOLAS—On 5th February, to Nicholas and Richard Phillips, 26, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Richard).

MARSHALL—On 5th February, to Maurice and Sam, 26, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Sam).

OWEN—On February 4th, to Ian and Diane, 26, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Diane).

SEYMOUR—On February 3rd at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London NW1 (husband of John). Son of Edward Seymour.

BIRTHDAY

NURSEY, DAVID ADRIAN.—Your family wishes you a happy 19th birthday.

DEATHS

ADAMS—On February 3rd, in the 'nests' of Helen, Margaret and Dorothy, 26, of 188, St. Thomas' Road, London E1 (husband of John). Son of Alexander. Private funeral.

ALLEN, Dolores, 76—Previously of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of John). Son of Queen Elizabeth Hopkins. Widow of the late Captain Philip Allen. Funeral at St. George's Church, Paddington.

ARMSTRONG—On February 3rd, to John and Margaret Armstrong, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of John).

BARNETT—On February 3rd, to John and Margaret Barnett, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of John).

BROWN, John—On 3rd February 1982, in the Royal Marsden Hospital, London SW3 (husband of Peter). Son of John Brown, beloved son of John and Margaret Brown. Funeral service will take place at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, 11th February, at St. John's Church, Paddington.

CARLSON—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Carlson, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

CHARLES—On 3rd February 1982, to Charles and Margaret Charles, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

CHAPMAN—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Chapman, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

CLARK—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Clark, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

COOPER—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Cooper, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

DAVIES—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Davies, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

EDWARDS—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Edwards, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

FARRELL—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Farrell, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

GARDNER—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Gardner, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

HARRISON—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Harrison, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

HOBSON—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Hobson, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

JONES—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Jones, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

KELLY—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Kelly, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

LAWRENCE—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Lawrence, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

MCINTOSH—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret McIntosh, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

MILLER—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Miller, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

MORRISON—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Morrison, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

MULLEN—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Mullen, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

NEIL—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Neil, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

PEPPER—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Pepper, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

PEDLEY—On 3rd February 1982, in hospital Ruth Pedley, joint of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

ROBERTSON—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Robertson, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

SIMPSON—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Simpson, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

SMITH—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Smith, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

THOMAS—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Thomas, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

WHITE—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret White, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

WILSON—On 3rd February 1982, to John and Margaret Wilson, 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London NW1 (husband of Margaret).

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Albert Welling and Jacqueline Tong: Out of Step (BBC 2, 9.30)

ENTERTAINMENTS

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